

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND
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No. 1855.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1852.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.—The NEXT MEETING will be held at BELFAST, under the Presidency of Colonel EDWARD MARINE, R.A., Treasurer and V.P. of the Royal Society; and will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of September, 1852.
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BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.
The Ninth Annual Congress will be held at Newark, on August 16th, and continued to the 21st inclusive. President, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle. During the week excursions will be made to Newstead Abbey, Thurgaston, Lincoln, Worksop, Clumber, Hawton, Southwell, &c., &c., and the antiquities of the localities examined. Papers will be read on the same and the subjects connected with them. Programmes and Tickets to be obtained of the Treasurer.
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THE NEW MOVING PANORAMA.—The Gold Fields of Australia, painted from Sketches made upon the spot by J. S. PROUT, assisted by T. S. Robins, and C. Weigall, is opened on Wednesday next, August 11, at 309, Regent Street, next the Polytechnic.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 6d. At 3 and 8 o'clock.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th days of September next.

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OUTLINE OF PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING—(Oratorio)—Elijah Mendelssohn.
WEDNESDAY MORNING—(Oratorio)—Christus, a }
Posthumous Work Mendelssohn.
Motett Dr. Wesley.
Oratorio—Creation Haydn.
THURSDAY MORNING—(Oratorio)—Messiah Handel.
FRIDAY MORNING—(Oratorio)—Samson Handel.

TUESDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT, comprising—
Overture—(Jessonda) Spohr.
Grand Finale—(Mosé in Egitto) Rossini.
Overture—(Guillaume Tell) Rossini.
Walpurgis Night Mendelssohn.
Selections from Operas, &c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT, comprising—
Jupiter Symphony Mozart.
Overture—(Der Freyschutz) Weber.
Finale—(Lorely) Mendelssohn.
Selections from Les Huguenots, &c.

THURSDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT, comprising—
Great Coral Symphony Beethoven.
Overture—(Zampa) Herold.
Selections from Le Prophète, &c.
Greek March and Chorus—(Siege of Corinth) Rossini.
FRIDAY EVENING—A FULL DRESS BALL.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1852.

REVIEWS.

Memoirs of the Lives of Robert Haldane, of Airthrey, and of his Brother, James Alexander Haldane. By Alexander Haldane, Esq. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

Few men less known to the busy world have exerted greater influence on the times in which they lived than the brothers Robert and James Haldane. In early life they both entered the navy, and distinguished themselves by gallantry and good conduct. Having the advantage of high patronage as well as personal merit, there was every prospect of rapid promotion and honourable distinction in the service. Their father, Captain James Haldane, was representative of the old barons of Gleneagles in Perthshire, who had often occupied a prominent place in Scottish history. Their mother was sister of Admiral Duncan, Viscount Camperdown. By marriage the family was connected with some of the chief aristocracy of Scotland, and Lord Duncan was married to one of the Dundas family, the political influence of which was in those days paramount. Robert Haldane was midshipman on board the *Foudroyant*, under Captain Sir John Jervis, in 1781, in the celebrated night action with the *Pégase*, which was the foundation of all Lord St. Vincent's great fame. His behaviour throughout the action attracted marked notice, and he was one of the party sent to take possession of the *Pégase*, and to bring back its commander. Sir John Jervis wrote on this occasion to Captain Duncan (afterwards Lord Camperdown), congratulating him on the determined spirit and ability of his nephew, and predicting that Robert Haldane would one day be an ornament to his country. The opening of James Haldane's naval career was one of equal promise. When yet only twenty-five years of age he had risen to the command of one of the East India Company's ships, the *Indiamen* of those days being manned and armed like ships of war, and often engaged in important service. One scene is related in which the character of James Haldane is strikingly brought out. In the winter and spring of 1793, a large number of East Indiamen were detained, for various causes, in the Downs and at Spithead, till they came to be styled "the grand fleet." Owing to the detention, the stores were exhausted, and a mutinous spirit began to break out among the men. On board the *Dutton* such a spirit was shown that the captain had to apply for assistance to H.M.S. *Regulus*. A lieutenant, with his boat's crew, was sent to remove the ringleaders, but the men of the *Dutton* then breaking into open mutiny, compelled the lieutenant of the *Regulus*, as well as their own captain and chief officers, to leave the ship. The sequel we give in the words of the biographer, the facts being on the authority of the journal of one of the two surgeons on board the *Dutton*, who in after life became an intimate friend of Mr. Haldane:—

"It has been said that the mutineers threatened to carry the ship into a French port, but at this moment far more serious apprehension was felt lest the men should gain access to the ship's gunpowder, and madly end the strife by their own death, and that of all on board. One of the two medical men on board had serious thoughts of throwing himself into the water to escape the risk.

It was at this critical moment that Captain Haldane, of the *Melville Castle*, appeared at the side of the vessel. His approach was the signal for renewed and angry tumults. The shouts of the officers, 'Come on board; come on board,' were drowned by the cries of the mutineers, 'Keep off, or we'll sink you.' The scene was appalling, and to venture into the midst of the angry crew seemed to be an act of daring almost amounting to rashness. Ordering his men to veer round by the stern, in a few moments Captain Haldane was on the quarter-deck. His first object was to restore to the officers composure and presence of mind. He peremptorily refused to head an immediate attack on the mutineers, but very calmly reasoning with the men, cutlass in hand, telling them that they had no business there, and asking what they hoped to effect in the presence of twenty sail of the line, the quarter-deck was soon cleared. But, observing that there was still much confusion, and inquiring at the same time from the officers where the chief danger lay, he was down immediately at the very point of alarm. Two of the crew, intoxicated with spirits, and more hardy than the rest, were at the door of the powder magazine, threatening with horrid oaths that whether it should prove Heaven or Hell, they would blow up the ship. One of them was in the act of wrenching off the iron bars from the doors, whilst the other had a shovel full of live coals ready to throw in! Captain Haldane, instantly putting a pistol to the breast of the man with the iron bar, told him that if he stirred he was a dead man. Calling at the same time for the irons of the ship, as if disobedience were out of the question, he saw them placed, first on this man and then on the other. The rest of the ringleaders were then secured, when the crew, finding that they were overpowered, and receiving the assurance that none should be removed that night, became quiet, and the Captain returned to his own ship. Next day, the chief mutineers were put on board the *Regulus*, King's ship, and the rest of the crew went to their duty peaceably."

These introductory remarks regarding the subjects of the memoir will suffice to show what was the natural spirit of the men, and what were their prospects in their profession. These prospects they sacrificed, in order, as they thought, that they might devote themselves to higher pursuits. Led by various circumstances, which are detailed by the biographer, and influenced doubtless by early impressions received from a pious mother, both brothers left the naval service, and dedicated their time, labour, and wealth to works of piety and usefulness. Although on this account history has little to record of their deeds, men of literature and science know how to appreciate worth "above all Greek, all Roman fame," and our pages bear willing testimony in their case to excellence more desirable than any worldly distinction. The Haldanes set out in life on the path which led Jervis, Duncan, and Nelson to renown, but they are known to us on that roll of Christian philanthropy which is headed by such names as Whitefield, Chalmers, and Wilberforce.

The greater part of this volume consists of a record of the unceasing and ever-varying works of benevolence in which the brothers were engaged for more than half a century. The first scheme in which Robert Haldane took deep interest was the introduction of Christianity among the natives of India. This was in 1795, when foreign missions were only beginning to be attended to by the church at home. His was no sentimental philanthropy, for he had himself resolved to go as one of the first missionaries, and he sold his estate of Airthrey in order to provide funds for the undertaking. One of his companions who entered with equal zeal into the

cause was Dr. Bogue, of Gosport, the most able and learned Nonconformist divine of his day, whose name was a guarantee against anything like weakness or fanaticism.

"When Mr. Haldane had secured the co-operation of his friend Dr. Bogue, he next proceeded to seek the best means of operating on the Directors and the Government. He solicited the influence and support of the leaders both of the religious community and the political world. Mr. Wilberforce was by no means the first nor the principal auxiliary whose aid he sought. He was himself personally acquainted with several members of the Government, including not only Mr. Secretary Dundas and the Duke of Montrose, but the Lord Chancellor Rosslyn, who was a family connexion, and whose brother-in-law, Lord Alva, had been a trustee of the estate of Airthrey, and taken an active part in the management of his young relative's concerns. He was received with kindness and hospitality by Mr. Pitt's brother-in-law, Mr. Eliot, the father of the first Earl of St. Germans, whose early death was a loss both to the State and to the Christian community. He experienced much courtesy from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and was treated with more than courtesy by Dr. Porteus, the Bishop of London. Mr. Erskine, afterwards Lord Chancellor, also showed great kindness, although the value of his admiration for the humanity of the enterprise was somewhat lessened by the inappropriate appeal to his Maker's name as the guarantee of his support. It was not till four months after his arrival in London that he saw Mr. Wilberforce, who was during that time at Buxton, nor did a meeting with him take place until after Mr. Haldane had written to Mr. Secretary Dundas, and fully conversed with that distinguished member of the Government. When introduced, along with Dr. Bogue, for the first time, on the 4th of October, 1796, to Mr. Wilberforce, the latter apologised for not rising, as his feet were wrapped in flannels, and he was suffering under a fit of the gout. He strongly and cordially approved of the plan, and became so much animated and elated as Mr. Haldane unfolded his designs, that, forgetting his gout in his admiration of the grandeur of the design, the philanthropist kindling into positive enthusiasm, jumped up, and, to the entertainment of his guests, skipped about the room entirely free from pain."

We hardly know how to reconcile this and the other statements concerning Mr. Wilberforce's activity in promoting the scheme with those contained in his 'Life' by his sons. They represent their father as treating Mr. Haldane with coldness and suspicion, and ascribe the discouragement of the design by Mr. Pitt's government, to "the revolutionary principles" of those by whom it was originated. In this, as in other parts of Mr. Wilberforce's 'Life,' his sons have misrepresented facts, under the bias of those ecclesiastical feelings which they have since more openly avowed. The whole of Mr. Wilberforce's dealing with Mr. Haldane was straightforward and sympathising, and the entries in his own diary show how zealously he promoted the design of the mission, and how deeply grieved he was on account of its failure. For instance, on 8th October, 1796, we find this entry,—“Very busy seeing Pitt and Dundas about abolition convention plan and East India missions. Pleased with Dundas's candour.” And when, after obtaining the approval of Government, the Court of Directors refused their sanction, he wrote thus to Mr. Gisborne,—“The East India Directors and proprietors have triumphed. All my clauses were last night struck out of the bill, and our territories in Hindostan, twenty millions of people included, are left in the undisturbed and peaceable possession, and committed to the provi-

dential protection, of Brama!"—"Life," vol. ii. p. 267. Although Mr. Haldane's designs were for the present frustrated, the Indian mission proceeded under the direction of Dr. Carey and his coadjutors, who remained at Serampore under the Danish Government, till more liberal policy and more auspicious times opened a way for Christianity into the British dominions in the East. Mr. Haldane continued to advocate and with great munificence to assist the cause. His own spirit and motives in the whole affair are well set forth in the following extract from a letter of Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, to Hannah More:—

"What think you of the noble sacrifice Lord Cornwallis has made, of domestic ease and happiness, and of every blessing the world can give, to the interests of his country? This is genuine patriotism indeed! None but he himself could quiet the military commotions in India, and he himself made the offer of his services. I hardly ever heard of such an instance of self-denial. He is past sixty, and has nothing to wish or hope for from Government. Yet, on recollection, there is another instance of *heroism* with respect to the same country not less honourable to the actors in it than this. I lately saw three Scotchmen (Mr. Haldane, Dr. Bogue, and Mr. Ewing), who are all going to India without support, and without protection, to make converts to Christianity. When we hear of these, and some other instances of disinterested feeling and benevolence that I could mention, who will dare say that there is no religion or virtue in the world?"

Meanwhile Mr. James Haldane entered the ministry in Scotland, devoting himself to the same kind of work which Wesley and Whitefield had at an earlier period undertaken in England. The state of the Scottish church at the close of last century is too well known. Some of its leading men were all but avowed infidels, and we need go no further than the 'Life of Robert Burns' to learn the usual moral character of the country clergy. A proposal to establish foreign missions was rejected with ridicule by the General Assembly of the Kirk, and things had gone from bad to worse since Bishop Warburton, in writing to Dr. Erskine, the leader of the few faithful men who maintained the truth in Scotland, spoke of the "paganized Christianity of that day." Mr. Haldane travelled over the whole country, from the Solway Frith to the Orkneys, preaching everywhere to large audiences, and producing much good effect, in spite of violent opposition both from the clergy and magistrates. He was joined in some of these expeditions by Rowland Hill, Charles Simeon, and other eminent men from England, as well as by some of his Scottish friends. The feelings and success with which he undertook this work are well described in the following extract from his funeral sermon by Dr. Lindsay Alexander, of Edinburgh, preached in February 1851:—

"It needed such a man to accomplish such a work as he had to undertake. Men educated in the retirement of Colleges,—men of timid, sensitive, or delicate tastes and temperament,—men infirm of purpose or hesitating in action, would have been bent and scattered before the storm which interest and prejudice, and the old hatred of the human heart to all that is earnest in religious life, everywhere stirred up against the itinerant preachers. It needed a man who had been trained amid scenes of danger and of strife, and whose spirit was accustomed to rise with opposition, to encounter and brave the tempest. Such a man was found in Mr. James Haldane. The habits he had acquired at sea, in battling with the elements and with the untamed energy of rude and fearless men, stood

him in good stead when called to contend for liberty of speech and worship in opposition to the bigoted and tyrannical measures of those who would fain have swallowed up alive the authors of the new system. He was not a man to quail before priestly intolerance or magisterial frowns. Dignified in manner, commanding in speech, fearless in courage, unhesitating in action, he everywhere met the rising storm with the boldness of a British sailor and the courtesy of a British gentleman, as well as with the uprightness and the unoffensiveness of a true Christian. To the brethren who were associated with him he was a pillar of strength in the hour of trial; while upon those who sought to put down their efforts by force or ridicule, it is hard to say whether the manly dignity of his bearing or the blameless purity of his conduct produced the more powerful effect in paralysing their opposition, when he did not succeed in winning their applause."

Our object being to give an idea of the nature, not to present any outline of the contents of the volume, we refer to it for accounts of the various schemes in which the brothers were engaged during their long life of active usefulness. Suffice it to say, that in all the great measures of Christian philanthropy which have marked the first half of the present century, the Haldanes took a zealous and prominent part. Among the reminiscences introduced by the biographer is a letter by Dr. Macaulay, of Edinburgh, who in 1798 heard "Captain James Haldane," as he then used to be called, preaching to listening thousands on the Calton Hill, and then relates how, fifty-three years afterwards, he saw him for the last time at the committee of the Bible Society of the same city in January, 1851. The year before, when upwards of eighty years of age, he preached at Woolwich, in the Presbyterian church, to a crowded military congregation, and as a remarkable coincidence, illustrating the influence of Mr. Haldane's character, Colonel Anderson, the commanding officer by whose request the pulpit was given to him, was the son of a Scottish magistrate who had half a century before taken part in a violent interruption of one of his field preachings, and whose whole views of religion had been changed by what he then heard, and by what he witnessed of Mr. Haldane's conduct on that occasion. Robert Haldane died in 1842, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Throughout the Memoir are scattered many anecdotes and statements interesting to literary men, apart from the biographical and ecclesiastical substance of the volume. For only one of these we have space, relating to the celebrated David Hume:—

"It happened in the autumn of 1776, very shortly after Mr. Hume's death, that Mr. Abercromby (of Tullibody, a neighbour of Mr. Haldane) was travelling to Haddington with two other friends, in one of those old-fashioned stage-coaches which Sir Walter Scott has so graphically described at the commencement of the 'Antiquary.' The conversation during the tedious journey turned on the death-bed of the great philosopher, and as Mr. Abercromby's son-in-law, Colonel Edmonstone, of Newton, was one of Hume's intimate friends, he had heard from him much of the buoyant cheerfulness which had enlivened the sick room of the dying man. Whilst the conversation was running on in this strain, a respectable-looking female dressed in black, who made a fourth in the coach, begged permission to offer a remark. 'Gentlemen,' she said, 'I attended Mr. Hume on his death-bed, but I can assure you I hope never again to attend the death-bed of a philosopher.' They then cross-examined her as to her meaning, and she told them that when his friends were with him, Mr.

Hume was cheerful even to frivolity, but that when alone he was often overwhelmed with unutterable gloom, and had, in his hours of depression, declared that he had been in search of light all his life, but was now in greater darkness than ever. Other testimonies indicate that the philosopher's own friends did not themselves possess that confidence which they attributed to their hero on his death-bed. One of those anecdotes which rendered Mr. Haldane's conversation so interesting, and which generally depended on original and authentic information, related to Adam Smith. It was one fully believed by those who knew the political economist. Speculating as to 'the great darkness,' the philosopher, at the request of Adam Smith—a request quite in the spirit of Mr. Strachan's published letter—promised, if it were in his power, to meet his friend in the shady avenue of 'the Meadows,' behind George-square, and 'tell the secrets of the world unknown.' Probably the promise was made and received during the last days of David Hume, with the same levity as the conversation which Adam Smith has actually recorded about Charon and his boat. But such was its effect on the author of the 'Theory of Moral Sentiments' and the 'Wealth of Nations,' that no persuasion would induce him to walk in the meadows after sunset."

One event in Robert Haldane's life was too important in its consequences to pass without mention. In 1816 he first visited the Continent, spending especially some time at Geneva. The condition of the Helvetic church at the close of the last century is described by Mr. Alexander Haldane in a passage which opens with the following well-drawn historical sketch:—

"Geneva is one of those names which symbolizes something far more glorious than the little town whose ancient battlements were at once the monuments of the defensive skill of Vauban, and of the persecuting tyranny of the house of Savoy. Geneva has been for ages a term antagonistic to Rome. Placed at the extremity of its own placid and beautiful lake, where the blue waters of 'the arrowy Rhone' rush onwards to the ocean, this free city, as if designed to be a witness for God against Popery, whether Ultra-montane or Gallican, stood between the Jura and the Alps, themselves the types of beauty and sublimity. Within its hospitable gates were received several of the distinguished Italian families, proscribed for favouring the Reformation. It was the city where Knox, with other exiles from Scotland, found an asylum, and whence he imported into his own favoured land that form of Church government to which Scotland has so fondly and firmly adhered. At a later period it welcomed many of the French who fled from the persecution which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Geneva was, indeed, the glory of the Reformation, the battle-field of light and darkness, the Thermopylae of Protestantism, from whose Alpine heights the light of Gospel truth once streamed forth with brilliant lustre, athwart the blackness of Papal superstition. But Geneva fell from its ancestral faith, and proved how vain are historic names, orthodox creeds, and scriptural formularies, where the spirit ceases to animate the lifeless frame. The younger Turretine, the degenerate son of an illustrious sire, is said, more than a century ago, quietly to have laid aside the doctrine of the Trinity when he was Professor of Theology. In 1777, Professor Vinet allowed Arian theses to be maintained before him by the students of the University. And it may be added, as a crowning evidence of their apostacy, that twenty years before that period, the infidel D'Alembert complimented the Venerable Company, in the French Encyclopædia, in an article, in which he observes, 'To say all in one word, many of the pastors of Geneva have no other religion but a perfect Socinianism, rejecting all that they call mysteries.' The answer of the pastors was unsatisfactory and equivocal, and the questions afterwards put to them received no explicit reply. Their apostacy was indeed clandestine rather than avowed, and

D'Alembert remarked, with bitter sarcasm, 'I should be extremely concerned to be suspected of having betrayed their secret.'"

After referring to the influence of Rousseau and Voltaire, and the subsequent condition of the city, during the era of the Revolution and under Napoleon, the state of religious belief, or rather unbelief, at the time of Mr. Haldane's visit is described. For the narrative of his intercourse with the Swiss clergy, and his zealous efforts for re-introducing Scriptural doctrines, the Memoir must be consulted; but if no other event had resulted than the conversion to the Christian faith of Dr. Gaussen, now Professor of Theology, and of Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, the historian of the Reformation, this would render memorable Robert Haldane's visit to Geneva.

Both of the Haldanes were authors of various works, the most important of which in theological literature are, a 'Treatise on the Doctrine of the Atonement,' by James Haldane; and by Robert Haldane, 'An Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans,' 'On the Evidences and Authority of Divine Revelation,' and 'On the Inspiration of Scripture.' These works have been widely circulated on the Continent as well as in America and this country. A list is appended to the Memoir of their other publications.

Two Years on the Farm of Uncle Sam, with Sketches of his Location, Nephews, and Prospects. By Charles Casey. Bentley.

AMERICA has been singularly fortunate of late in her tourists. The Uncle Sam here figuratively indicated is no other than the disembodied Slick, the ideal progenitor of a great nation; his farm includes the whole states and prairies of the Union, his nephews are the fast progressive people that inhabit them, and Mr. Casey is their admirer and panegyrist. His sketches, Atlantic and Transatlantic, afloat and ashore, are drawn in nearly the same track as those of Captain Mackinnon, and in him we have another generous Britisher largely impressed with the grandeur of the American country, and the superiority of its manners and customs, to the disparagement of our own. At the New York law courts, for example, his democratic longings are provokingly satisfied by the promiscuous gathering of the unwashed, and their simplicity of costume, the chewing and oratory of the counsel, the whittling propensities of the jury, and the curiously carved holes and gaps in their desks; while the courts of Westminster are ridiculed as a mere display of forensic baboonery—a farcical parade of titles, wigs, and ermine. Then Mr. Casey relates with singular gusto the glorious result of a battle on the plains of Chalmatti, wherein General Jackson, under cover of a fortification of cotton bales, is said to have beaten the English with a loss of three thousand, while that of the Americans was only thirteen. Mr. Casey is, nevertheless, a man of thought and feeling, and if his judgment is occasionally unsound, his opinions erroneous, and his mode of expressing them sometimes egotistical and flippant, he is a fresh and vigorous writer, giving life and spirit to everything that flows from his pen. It seems a little superfluous for a traveller to publish an account of his passage across the Atlantic; but the description of a liner in a storm from the pen of Mr. Casey is not an every-day narrative, and we only regret that, while reading Jones 'On the

Trinity,' he was not a little more charitable in his remembrance of the ports of Liverpool and Orleans. He occupies himself during the voyage in studying a geological treatise, but we have not much faith in his natural history, when he describes having seen a Nautilus sailing on the water in the vicinity of icebergs.

As an example of our author's style, which is decidedly of the 'fast' school, we will quote his analysis of the American character:—

"Vieing with the Parisian in dress—the Englishman in energy—cautious as a Dutchman—impulsive as an Irishman—patriotic as Tell—brave as Wallace—cool as Wellington—and royal as Alexander; there he goes—the American citizen! In answering your questions, or speaking commonly, his style is that of the ancient Spartan; but put him on a stump, with an audience of whigs, democrats, or barn-burners, and he becomes a compound of Tom Cribb and Demosthenes, a fountain of eloquence, passion, sentiment, sarcasm, logic, and drollery, altogether different from anything known or imagined in the Old World states. Say anything of anybody (as public men) untied with conventional phraseology, he swings his rhetorical mace with a vigorous arm, crushing the antagonistic principle or person into a most villanous compound. See him at dinner, he despatches his meal with a speed which leads you to suppose him a ruminating animal, yet enjoying his cigarro for an hour afterwards, with the gusto and *ennui* of a Spaniard.

"Walking right on, as if it were life against time, with the glass at fever-heat, yet taking it cool in the most serious and pressing matter, a compound of the Red Man, Brummel, and Franklin,—statesman and labourer, on he goes,—divided and subdivided in politics and religion,—professionally opposed with a keenness of competition in vain looked for even in England; yet, let but the national rights or liberty be threatened, and that vast nation stands a pyramid of resolve, united as one man, with heart, head, hand and purse, burning with a Roman zeal to defend inviolate the cause of the commonwealth.

"To him who has lived among the Americans, and looked largely at the theory and practice of their government and its executive, there remains no possible doubt that the greatest amount of personal security and freedom has been produced from the least amount of cost of any nation in the world. Culling its principles and wisdom from the history of all empires, it stands the nearest of all earthly systems to perfection, because it is built on, and embodies those principles which God hath proclaimed in his attributes."

In this rattling panegyric the author goes on to predicate the glorious destiny that is in store for this youngest, but greatest of earth's empires, and which "shall swallow in its brightness the paling lights of the elder world."

As a further illustration of Mr. Casey's analytical powers, we may extract the following:—

"I noticed that the American sets less value on life than Europeans; that is, he does not think the loss of life the greatest loss, the ultimatum. When a man dies, you see none of that sentiment (I use the best term I can think of) which surrounds such an event in older countries. The American is silent in manner, embarrassingly so at first, extremely accurate in his observation of human nature, and any man that cannot bear to be scrutinized, had better not come here. The American judges much by the eye, and has a most enviable power of estimation; your temperament, speech, look, and act, are all taken in by him; and if you can get at the tablet of his judgment, you will find a remarkable daguerreotype of your exact worth written thereon. They are phrenologists and physiognomists, not merely as philosophers, but as practical appliers of those inductive sciences, and beneath a show of positive laziness or languor, there is an amount of

energy and action, mental and physical, perfectly surprising. They are not averse to the higher branches of science and literature, but they bend all to utility, and are, as a nation, the best arithmeticians in the world; and this science alone gives a terse matter-of-fact tone to their mental working; in fact, when a man wants to reflect on a proposition, he says, 'Wait till I figure up.'"

Of the spirited progress of the country, the following is a characteristic and graphic sketch:—

"Where a century and a half ago there was a continental wilderness inhabited by stray bands of nomadic savages, we have now a powerful nation with the highest degree of civilization developed, and numbering twenty-three millions of souls. Well, that looks certainly like progress. But we also see, that this continent formerly inhabited only on the sea-board, and under one or two states' government, is now subdivided in its whole extent into thirty-six governments, each independent and self-regulating in a great degree, yet all, as circles within a circle, bound together by a common constitution. This certainly not only looks like progress, but likewise firmness on the postulates of multiplication and self-reliance. Again we notice in some of those states, where formerly, within fifty years, the virgin-forests grew, cities whose population exceeds a hundred of thousands—we find where twenty years since a few houses stood, a town of thousands now stands; where five years since a frame-house was to be seen, a brick-dwelling may now be observed—where the log-cabin stood last year, there is a frame-house this—and where a season ago we might have tracked to their lairs the panther or the deer, we now find the log-cabin of the pioneer, to the prowess of whose axe the ample clearing is a testimony."

Niagara and the Ohio have been so often described by western tourists, it only remains to quote from the author's spirited passing remarks and anecdotes. Here is one of a migratory cloud of pigeons:—

"In the evening, the river was literally bridged by a continuous flight of pigeons; so numerous were they, that they literally darkened the air like a cloud. Myriads on myriads kept pouring on without cessation, and taking the breadth of the river, the length of time crossing, and their probable speed, I estimated the column to be 10 miles long. Wilson, the ornithologist, says that he once saw a pigeon-flight in Kentucky, 240 miles by 1 broad, containing 223,272,000 pigeons, which would consume 1,742,400 bushels of mast per day. This reminds me of an anecdote current in New Jersey, which is too good to be omitted.

"A number of gentlemen were sitting round the bar-room of a hotel, the subject of discourse being the size of a pigeon-flight that had passed over the village that day, when one of the number, who was a great admirer of Captain Crocket, started a new point by saying:—

"Well, gentlemen, you need not make so much difficulty about the length of that pigeon-streak, as I once saw myself a flight of crows a mile wide, 25 miles long, and they were so thick you couldn't see the sun."

"How long did you say that flight of rooks was?" asked a tall Vermonter, who had been silently listening all the while.

"Five and twenty mile, Sir!" said the narrator, as he turned round, and indignantly confronted his interrogator, whose question seemed to imply a doubt.

"Don't believe it, captain," said the Vermonter, emphatically.

"Well, now, look here," said the crow-man, as he deliberately took in the huge proportion of the sceptic, "you're a stranger here, I calculate, and I don't want to quarrel, so rather than fight, if you are satisfied, I'll take off half a mile from the thinnest part!"

On entering the Mississippi, the traveller met with several parties of Californian emi-

grants bound for the overland route across Central America for the diggings:—

"They were generally in companies of from thirty to fifty, duly officered, with rules, &c., which they all subscribed to; they were provided with waggons, tents, spades, picks, washers, &c., and either mules or ox-teams. Mr. T—, who equipped himself for my satisfaction in his travelling dress, wore a broad-leafed sombrero hat, coarse trousers, and long waterproof boots; round his waist was a broad belt, from which depended a strong short sword and bowie knife, and stuck in which was a tomahawk and two eight-barrelled revolving pistols; over this was a dark coarse shooting frock; slung on the shoulders was a long rifle, and a short heavy one with a smooth bore for hunting carried in the hand; his beard was full, and altogether he looked as much a piratical rascal as any worthy that ever infested the Spanish main."

Arrived at Memphis, two hundred and twenty-four miles south from the mouth of the Ohio, Mr. Casey, impressed with the degraded condition of the negro, has some sensible remarks on the slave question:—

"The planters' houses, surrounded by negro huts, begin to appear as you proceed down from this point; contrasted with pre-conceived ideas, they are, in sooth, miserable affairs. In our fancy sketches of the southern planter and his residence, we had imagined a spacious verandah house, of tasteful architecture, beautifully located, and shadowed by the tall pine, sycamore, cotton-wood, or acacia; the planter we had set down as a mortal of Falstaff's mould, with open shirt collar, wide white pantaloons, linen coat, and a Panama hat, on the leaf of which a steeple chase might be held in Lilliput. But what is the fact? the houses in this section seemed chiefly one-storey buildings, about 40 feet long, of the most primitive design and execution, with the log-huts of the negroes ranged in rows at either side, a rail-fence added, and the plantation is before you. The planter himself is as commonplace as needs be; a trifle more independent, somewhat slower than the north men he may be, but is not peculiarly contrasted in appearance."

"The slaves are all that I had imagined, coming up to the dark outline of fancy with a terrible precision. We put in to wood at one of those places, and there, for the first time, I saw those hewers of wood and drawers of water. A party of us went on shore to shoot; some distance in the wood, we found two men, three women, and two boys; there were twenty in all on this farm. The women were dressed in a rough, shapeless, coarse garment, buttoned at the back, with a sort of trousers of the same material, rough shoes and stockings, the upper garment reaching nearly to the ankle; a kind of cloth, like a dirty towel, was wound round the head."

"One of the women drove an ox-team; she had a large and powerful whip, with which, and a surprising strength, she belaboured and tugged the unwieldy team with great dexterity. The other women had five children, and assisted in loading the wood: the younger, about sixteen years of age, had one child, and appeared to do nothing. The women, it seemed to me, worked harder than the men; but I observed the almost complete absence of memory in the elder woman; she could not remember where she had left the link-chain, or goad-whip, though but a few minutes out of her hand."

"I must confess that, looking on that labour-crooked group, I felt a dislike, strong and definite, to that system which takes away even the hope of improvement, crushing down the principle of self-esteem in the man, until he reaches the passive and unambitious existence of the oxen which he drives. And looking on those women (negro though they were), so unnaturally masculine, so completely unsexed, so far removed from all those attributes with which the name of woman is associated, I felt that no reason, based on an asserted right, no fiction of argument, could stand in my judgment but as dust in the balance, when the question is whether a

human being (no matter of what colour, whether an Indian or an African sun may have burned upon him) should possess the liberty and right of securing his own happiness, to the extent of his ability. Their then state—their look, bodies, mind, and manner, were so many self-evident arguments against the system, which no representations, however plausible, could refute, even though coming from the lips of the great and gifted Calhoun; and all that I had listened to from southerners, on the voyage, disappeared, like gossamer in the tempest, before the mute living picture of wretchedness presented by that group."

On the disgusting habits of chewing and swearing, Mr. Casey expresses his honest indignation in terms for which we honour him. Although habitual swearing is happily much diminished in our own country, there are yet many to whom the following pithy remonstrance may be profitable:—

"Now any reader who is averse to homilies had better pass over this page, as on it I mean to allude to two practices, the one physical, the other mental, which may be said to constitute the principal faults in the American habits—habits which every American, having the elevation of his countrymen at heart, deplores no less heartily than the writer. One is, that of chewing tobacco; the other, profane swearing. This wanton blasphemy, the invocation of the Divinity in every phrase, for the purpose of swearing by his name; the mingling of all that is sacred to worship with ribaldry, foolish or common conversation, is a monstrosity so great, a depravity of mind so hideous, a habit so wicked, that it swallows up the ten thousand good things which would otherwise be admired. On the canals I have seen boys not ten years of age,—old, oh so old in this leprosy of the soul! From remonstrances and observation it strikes me that this habit arises from a desire to exhibit independence, liberty of speech, &c., that it was free-man-like to swear if you had a mind to; that this is a free country, and a man has a right to talk as he likes. But a man has no right to swear if he is within hearing of a second person (although he disbelieves his accountability to God), because he offends the ear of the listener. No man has a right to outrage the feelings of any fellow-citizen, therefore no man has a right to swear in the hearing of another. Again, no man has a right to offend his Creator; but swearing is offensive to God, therefore no man has a right to swear. Again, such a habit is the infallible index to a coarse, vulgar, and slavish nature, though the man be clothed in scarlet or enrobed in ermine. What refined man, what honest man, who that has a just claim to the name of a freeman and a gentleman, would act thus disrespectfully to the name of his father? not to speak of his God! And what true patriot, what lover of liberty, what freeman deserving the name, would crouch to a bad man, or worship a crown on the head of a tyrant, not to speak of bowing down his mind to be fettered by the shackles of a fiend? No, he who swears from habit or design for empty vanity, emphasis, or passion, is at best an unmanly slave, though his shoulders bore the lion skin of Hercules. The Christian churches and the women of America have a duty in this thing that it were well they more efficiently performed. The original Americans, the Indians of the West, have no word in any of the dialects of their tribes constituting an oath, and in this the uncivilized Red Man is superior to his more elevated pale-faced brother. As to chewing tobacco, that is so self-evidently wrong, so disgusting, that nothing but a vitiated taste could keep the habit alive a single day. In the costly drawing-room, in the courts of law, in libraries, steamboats, steam-cars, in churches, yea even in the pulpit they have the spittoon. Boys of eight, nine, ten years, chew from emulative imitation, which grows into an iron habit at manhood, as imperious, injurious, and more disgusting than that of the opium-eater. The breath is contaminated by a most offensive factor, the teeth are discoloured, the stomach injured, and the brain stimu-

lated unduly. But to enlarge is needless; let but the women of America declare emphatically against it, and it must fall; how they tolerate it is to me an enigma."

Mr. Casey is also a poet, and before parting with him we must give a specimen of his verses:—

"THE SNOW FALL.

"It cometh down, it cometh down,
A messenger from heaven;
Pure as the robe those spirits wear,
Whose sins have been forgiven.
How beautiful the falling flake
Within the sunbeam glows,
As gently o'er the guilty earth
A glittering veil it throws.
"It girdles round the mansion
Where the rich man's feast is spread,
And barreth up the log-hut,
Where the poor man breaketh bread!
It beareth up the flying sleigh,
With its load of fair and brave,
And smooths the rugged outline
Of the stranger's sodless grave.
"It cometh down, it cometh down,
In many a glittering flake:
In gaping gorge, and shelter'd vale,
Its dwelling it doth make.
On the leafy pine it beareth,
Till the noble tree bows down;
And it placeth on the mountain head
A glorious glittering crown.
"And where the grand old forest
Lifts its thousand sere arms bare,
It cometh in its loveliness,
And sleepeth softly there;
Enfolding in its pure embrace
Each bare and leafless bough;
Till, like a wood of purest pearl,
It shineth beauteous now.
"But—it drifteth! oh, it drifteth!
In the wildered hunter's face,
Till, all wearied out, he sinketh
In its deadly, chill embrace:
And the sleep of death comes o'er him,
Like a pale and dreamy cloud,
As the freezing snow-flakes fold him
In their bright and seamless shroud.
"Still it cometh, oh, it cometh!
Down from the Lord above,
As a type of his sweet mercy,
And as an emblem of his love.
Of that wedding-garment beauteous
Speaks it to the sons of men,
In which that soul is clothed
Who repenteth of his sin."

Although the matter of this volume is disjointed, and the manner desultory, it pleases by its smartness, and is extremely interesting and amusing.

History of Greece. By George Grote, Esq. Vols. IX. and X. Murray.

SECOND only to Gibbon's great work, as a contribution to the history of classic times, will Mr. Grote's 'History of Greece' appear in English literature. A work displaying so much solid learning and laborious research may well be regarded with some national satisfaction and pride. Not that we can always give assent to the political reflections which the author introduces, any more than, in reading with delight the 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' we are supposed to approve of Gibbon's comments on subjects of religion. But in either case we feel that we have a great historical work before us, in which the things that we object to little influence our general admiration and praise of the writer. Mr. Grote is a strenuous defender of the Athenian democracy, and generally contrives to satisfy us that the oligarchs were in the wrong. But when the tendency of his remarks reaches to democracy in the abstract, and when the experience of Athenian politics is brought to bear on general questions of government, there is occasionally a tone in the historian's reflections which is felt to be discordant, owing to the total diversity of the principles at issue in our own institutions. The Athenian democracy may have been ever

in the right against its opposing oligarchy, but the same questions are not raised in the presence of the middle classes and the constitutional governments of modern civilization. Not that Mr. Grote makes such comparisons in any direct form, but the use of the same terms for principles of very different significance in ancient and modern times, and the suggestion of general remarks from particular events, renders this caution advisable as to the political tone of his book. To its high merits as a work of literature and of history we have already borne ample testimony on the appearance of previous volumes.

A very pleasant change to the reader, as it must have been an agreeable pastime to the author, is the first part of the ninth volume, after the learned disquisitions and solid matter of its predecessor. The expedition of Cyrus into Asia, with the memorable retreat of the Ten Thousand, occupies the greater part of the volume. Often as the narrative of the Anabasis has been told since the days of Xenophon, once more in Mr. Grote's pages we read with fresh interest this episode of Grecian history, more fascinating than any tale of romance. Few old-world stories stand out in such vivid clearness as the retreat of the Ten Thousand, or so strongly secure the admiration and sympathy of modern readers. Well has our historian caught the spirit of these events, and in graphic style does he record them. We select the passage where Xenophon first appears on the scene, on the night when the news arrived in the camp that the betrayed Grecian generals had been massacred by the Persian army:—

"While their camp thus remained unmolested, every man within it was a prey to the most agonizing apprehensions. Ruin appeared impending and inevitable, though no one could tell in what precise form it would come. The Greeks were in the midst of a hostile country, ten thousand stadia from home, surrounded by enemies, blocked up by impassable mountains and rivers, without guides, without provisions, without cavalry to aid their retreat, without generals to give orders. A stupor of sorrow and conscious helplessness seized upon all. Few came to the evening muster; few lighted fires to cook their suppers; every man lay down to rest where he was; yet no man could sleep, for fear, anguish, and yearning after relatives whom he was never again to behold.

"Amidst the many causes of despondency which weighed down this forlorn army, there was none more serious than the fact, that not a single man among them had now either authority to command, or obligation to take the initiative. Nor was any ambitious candidate likely to volunteer his pretensions, at a moment when the post promised nothing but the maximum of difficulty as well as of hazard. A new, self-kindled light—and self-originated stimulus—was required to vivify the embers of suspended hope and action, in a mass paralysed for the moment, but every way capable of effort. And the inspiration now fell, happily for the army, upon one in whom a full measure of soldierly strength and courage was combined with the education of an Athenian, a democrat, and a philosopher.

"Xenophon had equipped himself in his finest military costume at this his first official appearance before the army, when the scales seemed to tremble between life and death. Taking up the protest of Kleonor against the treachery of the Persians, he insisted that any attempt to enter into convention or trust with such liars, would be utter ruin—but that if energetic resolution were taken to deal with them only at the point of the sword, and punish their misdeeds, there was good hope of the favour of the gods and of ultimate preservation. As he pronounced this last word, one of the soldiers near him happened to sneeze. Immediately the whole army around shouted with one accord the accus-

tomed invocation to Zeus the Preserver; and Xenophon, taking up the accident, continued—'Since, gentlemen, this omen from Zeus the Preserver has appeared at the instant when we were talking about preservation, let us here vow to offer the preserving sacrifice to that god, and at the same time to sacrifice to the remaining gods as well as we can, in the first friendly country which we may reach. Let every man who agrees with me hold up his hand.' All held up their hands: all then joined in the vow, and shouted the pæan.

"This accident, so dexterously turned to profit by the rhetorical skill of Xenophon, was eminently beneficial in raising the army out of the depression which weighed them down, and in disposing them to listen to his animating appeal. Repeating his assurances that the gods were on their side, and hostile to their perjured enemy, he recalled to their memory the great invasions of Greece by Darius and Xerxes,—how the vast hosts of Persia had been disgracefully repelled. The army had shown themselves on the field of Kunaxa worthy of such forefathers; and they would for the future be yet bolder, knowing by that battle of what stuff the Persians were made. As for Ariæus and his troops, alike traitors and cowards, their desertion was rather a gain than a loss. The enemy were superior in horsemen: but men on horseback were after all only men, half occupied in the fear of losing their seats,—incapable of prevailing against infantry firm on the ground,—and only better able to run away. Now that the satrap refused to furnish them with provisions to buy, they on their side were released from their covenant, and would take provisions without buying. Then as to the rivers; those were indeed difficult to be crossed, in the middle of their course; but the army would march up to their sources, and could then pass them without wetting the knee. Or indeed, the Greeks might renounce the idea of retreat, and establish themselves permanently in the King's own country, defying all his force, like the Mysians and Pisidians. 'If,' said Xenophon, 'we plant ourselves here at our ease in a rich country, with these tall, stately, and beautiful Median and Persian women for our companions—we shall be only too ready, like the Lotophagi, to forget our way home. We ought first to go back to Greece, and tell our countrymen that if they remain poor, it is their own fault, when there are rich settlements in this country awaiting all who choose to come, and who have courage to seize them. Let us burn our baggage-waggons and tents, and carry with us nothing but what is of the strictest necessity. Above all things, let us maintain order, discipline, and obedience to the commanders, upon which our entire hope of safety depends. Let every man promise to lend his hand to the commanders in punishing any disobedient individuals; and let us thus show the enemy that we have ten thousand persons like Klearchus, instead of that one whom they have so perfidiously seized. Now is the time for action. If any man, however obscure, has any thing better to suggest, let him come forward and state it; for we have all but one object—the common safety.'

"It appears that no one else desired to say a word, and that the speech of Xenophon gave unqualified satisfaction; for when Cheirisophus put the question, that the meeting should sanction his recommendations, and finally elect the new generals proposed—every man held up his hand. Xenophon then moved that the army should break up immediately, and march to some well-stored villages, rather more than two miles distant; that the march should be in a hollow oblong, with the baggage in the centre; that Cheirisophus, as a Lacedæmonian, should lead the van; while Kleonor, and the other senior officers, would command on each flank,—and himself with Timasion, as the two youngest of the generals, would lead the rear-guard."

After concluding the narrative of the retreat of the Ten Thousand, and the events connected with their return to Europe, Mr. Grote resumes the history of the Grecian states, as left at the close of the eighth

volume, comprising a period rich in illustrious men and important events. He had described the career of Nicias, of Alcibiades, and Socrates, and narrated the Syracusan invasion and the great Peloponnesian War, conducted to a termination so fatal for Athens by the arms of the Spartan Lysander. The history of Greece under the Lacedæmonian empire is now described down to the peace of Antalkidas, B.C. 387. The reign of Agesilaus and the rise of the Theban power are the chief features of this part of the history, the events of which are detailed with accuracy and related with much spirit.

In the tenth volume the Theban ascendancy is admirably explained, and Epaminondas is brought out in full lustre. From the long and eloquent review of the life and character of this great general and citizen, the Washington of antiquity, we extract a few passages:—

"Scarcely any character in Grecian history has been judged with so much unanimity as Epaminondas. He has obtained a meed of admiration—from all, sincere and hearty—from some, enthusiastic. Cicero pronounces him to be the first man of Greece. The judgment of Polybius, though not summed up so emphatically in a single epithet, is delivered in a manner hardly less significant and laudatory. Nor was it merely historians or critics who formed this judgment. The best men of action, combining the soldier and the patriot, such as Timoleon and Philopœmen, set before them Epaminondas as their model to copy. The remark has been often made, and suggests itself whenever we speak of Epaminondas, though its full force will be felt only when we come to follow the subsequent history—that with him the dignity and commanding influence of Thebes both began and ended. His period of active political life comprehends sixteen years, from the resurrection of Thebes into a free community, by the expulsion of the Lacedæmonian harmost and garrison, and the subversion of the ruling oligarchy—to the fatal day of Mantinea (379–362 B.C.) His prominent and unparalleled ascendancy belongs to the last eight years, from the victory of Leuktra (371 B.C.) Throughout this whole period, both all that we know, and all that we can reasonably divine, fully bears out the judgment of Polybius and Cicero, who had the means of knowing much more. And this, too—let it be observed—though Epaminondas is tried by a severe canon; for the chief contemporary witness remaining is one decidedly hostile. Even the philo-Laconian Xenophon finds neither misdeeds nor omissions to reveal in the capital enemy of Sparta—mentions him only to record what is honourable—and manifests the perverting bias mainly by suppressing or slurring over his triumphs.

"The military merits alone of Epaminondas, had they merely belonged to a general of mercenaries, combined with nothing praiseworthy in other ways—would have stamped him as a man of high and original genius, above every other Greek, antecedent or contemporary. But it is the peculiar excellence of this great man that we are not compelled to borrow from one side of his character in order to compensate deficiencies in another. His splendid military capacity was never prostituted to personal ends; neither to avarice, nor ambition, nor overweening vanity. Poor at the beginning of his life, he left at the end of it not enough to pay his funeral expenses; having despised the many opportunities for enrichment which his position afforded, as well as the richest offers from foreigners. Of ambition he had so little, by natural temperament, that his friends accused him of torpor. But as soon as the perilous exposure of Thebes required it, he displayed as much energy in her defence as the most ambitious of her citizens, without any of that captious exigence, frequent in ambitious men, as to the amount of glorification or deference due to him from his countrymen. And his personal vanity was so faintly kindled, even after the prodigious success at Leuktra, that we find him serving

in Thessaly as a private hoplite in the ranks, and in the city as an ædile or inferior street-magistrate, under the title of Telearchus. An illustrious specimen of that capacity and good-will, both to command and to be commanded, which Aristotle pronounces to form in their combination the characteristic feature of the worthy citizen. He once incurred the displeasure of his fellow-citizens, for his wise and moderate policy in Achaia, which they were ill-judged enough to reverse. We cannot doubt also that he was frequently attacked by political censors and enemies—the condition of eminence in every free state; but neither of these causes ruffled the dignified calmness of his political course. As he never courted popularity by unworthy arts, so he bore unpopularity without murmurs, and without any angry renunciation of patriotic duty.

"In eloquence, Epaminondas would doubtless have found superiors at Athens; but at Thebes, he had neither equal, nor predecessor, nor successor. Under the new phase into which Thebes passed by the expulsion of the Lacedæmonians out of the Kadmeia, such a gift was second in importance only to the great strategic qualities; while the combination of both elevated their possessor into the envoy, the counsellor, the debater, of his country, as well as her minister at war and commander-in-chief.

"To the bodily training and soldier-like practice, common to all Thebans, Epaminondas added an ardent intellectual impulse and a range of discussion with the philosophical men around, peculiar to himself. He was not floated into public life by the accident of birth or wealth—nor hoisted and propped up by oligarchical clubs—nor even determined to it originally by any spontaneous ambition of his own. But the great revolution of 379 B.C., which expelled from Thebes both the Lacedæmonian garrison and the local oligarchy who ruled by its aid, forced him forward by the strongest obligations both of duty and interest; since nothing but an energetic defence could rescue both him and every other free Theban from slavery. It was by the like necessity that the American revolution, and the first French revolution, thrust into the front rank the most instructed and capable men of the country, whether ambitious by temperament or not. As the pressure of the time impelled Epaminondas forward, so it also disposed his countrymen to look out for a competent leader wherever he was to be found; and in no other living man could they obtain the same union of the soldier, the general, the orator, and the patriot."

In the concluding part of the tenth volume the history of the Sicilian and Italian Greeks is continued, with the events of Hellenic interest at periods parallel with the movements in the Peloponnesus, towards the close of the fourth century before the Christian era.

We congratulate the learned author on the progress of his labours. The next volume will complete the reign of the Syracusan despot, Dionysius, and of his successors, Dionysius II. and Dion, the pupil of Plato, with the reign of Timoleon, and will carry Grecian history down to the battle of Chæronea and the death of Philip of Macedon.

The Museum of Classical Antiquities: a Quarterly Journal of Ancient Art. Vol. II. Part 2. Richards.

To the lovers of classic antiquities and students of ancient art this periodical, now in the second year of its existence, is a valuable and acceptable work. With various archaeological announcements, and notices of new works, it presents original articles of a kind not met with in any other publication in this country. Among the contents of the first volume will be found some

communications of great interest, both historically and in relation to practical art. There are, for instance, three separate articles on Architectural Polychromy, one by Mr. Edward Falkener, on its application to modern buildings, written with special reference to the decoration of the Crystal Palace; another by J. J. Hittorff, of Paris, on the polychromy of Greek architecture; and a third by Gottfried Semper, of Dresden, on the study of polychromy and its revival. Mr. George Scharf, jun., also contributes a paper on the application of the art to sculpture, being recollections of remarks on the subject by the late Professor C. O. Müller. The volume contains a general account of the excavations of ancient monuments in the kingdom of Naples from 1830 to 1849, during the office of Carlo Bonucci, the Director-General of the works; a notice of discoveries at Nimroud, communicated from Bagdad, by Mr. Thomas Lynch; and a communication from Professor Schönborn, of Posen, relative to an important monument recently discovered by him in Lycia. Among the other papers are several by Mr. Falkener, by Professor Donaldson, by Mr. Charles Newton, on the collections in the Museums of Italy, the Glyptothek of Munich, and the British Museum, and a curious notice of the building laws of the Roman Empire, by H. E. Dirksen, translated by W. R. Hamilton, F.R.S. These give an idea of the nature and variety of the contents of the work. The number now before us contains an account of the ancient city and port of Seleucia Pieria, by Dr. William Holt Yates, from observations made during a residence at Suediah in the years 1846 to 1849; a learned dissertation, by Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, on the Throne of Amyclæan Apollo, as described by Pausanias; a paper by Professor Schönborn, on the situation of Cragus, Anticragus, and other mountains of Asia Minor; and a paper on the Theatres of Vicenza and Verona, by Mr. Falkener, with a note on the same subject by M. Manara, of Verona.

The first of these papers, 'On the City and Port of Seleucia,' is one in which the general reader will take most interest. Captain William Allen, R.N., best known from his part in the Niger expedition, carefully surveyed the port, and showed that at a very moderate outlay it could be restored, and be the source of great wealth and prosperity to northern Syria. The fertile valleys of the Orontes, the Euphrates, and the Bekaa, could all be brought to pour their products towards this magnificent harbour, and a railway could with little trouble be made from Seleucia to Antioch and the Euphrates. Colonel Chesney, Mr. Ainsworth, and all the officers of the late Euphrates expedition, corroborate Captain Allen's statements, and the report of the recent survey of the Bay of Antioch and the Seleucian coast by Commander Vansittart, of H.M.B. *Frolic*, is equally favourable. Dr. Yates gives an interesting statement of the past history and present condition of the port and city, and of the adjacent country, with a map. The account of the formation of the port by Seleucus, gives a high idea of that great ruler, as well as of the skill and ingenuity of the Greek engineers of his day:—

"Having decided on fortifying this important locality, he required a port for the protection of his ships; and he knew that a harbour without a back-water to cleanse it, would speedily fill up. He conceived the idea, therefore, of forming a culvert, which served the double purpose of carrying off the

accumulated waters from the mountain, and of clearing either the outer or inner port, as occasion required, by, as we suppose, sluice-gates of some kind or other. He then built up a strong wall between the upper tunnel and the cliffs which crown the hill on which the ancient village stood; thus effectually closing the entrance to the glen or basin in which the waters collected. But he left an opening in the centre, which communicated with a strong conduit, by means of which, and by suitable sluice-gates, he could, at pleasure, direct the whole of the water into the inner harbour, or into the culvert to the outer port.

"This wall still exists; it is built of large stones, and is in good preservation. Of course the sluice-gates are gone, and there is an open gap, through which the waters pass as formerly; and the conduit which supplied the back-water being defective, the hill is more or less flooded, as already stated.

"About fifty yards from the western extremity of the great wall, the first or upper tunnel begins. It is 142 yards long, 21 feet high, and 21 feet wide; and there is a central channel of from three to four feet in depth and width. The conduit on the left side, before-mentioned, is so situated as to insure an abundant supply of water, and it passes along both tunnels and the intervening cutting, as far as the staircase and bridge, where, in consequence of the fall of the culvert, it meets the surface of the hill, and was thus made to supply the town with water. The cutting between the tunnels is 88 yards long, open at the top; and, according to Captain Allen's survey, a vertical section of it at the upper end measures 150 feet, and it gradually declines to 75 feet, where the second tunnel commences.

"The culvert, viewed as a work of art, raises the ancients greatly in our estimation; and, if proof were wanting, shows them to have been a people of no ordinary capacity. It would be considered a great undertaking even in the present day, with all our experience in engineering, our scientific attainments, and appliances of gunpowder, steam, and machinery. What a work of labour it must have been then, at that early period, to excavate a passage of such magnitude through hard limestone rock for a distance of three quarters of a mile; indeed, including all the outworks or appendages, we may fairly say a good English mile. Both the tunnels and cuttings are exquisitely contrived and shaped. They could not be better done by any of our modern engineers: there is no denying the fact—scientific men who have seen it allow it; and yet this magnificent triumph of human ingenuity is scarcely known to the world, and no use is made of it."

If it was worth the while of the ancients to construct works of such magnitude and importance, the comparatively easy labour of restoring them might be undertaken; and it is well that attention is now drawn to this station in a country which is yet destined to play a prominent part in the history of the world.

NOTICES.

Lectures on Gold, for the Instruction of Emigrants about to proceed to Australia. Bogue.

It is a gratifying sign of the times, as showing the improved tendency of scientific teaching, that the professors of the Museum of Practical Geology should have combined to lecture in their several departments, at terms almost nominal and so within the reach of the poorest emigrant, on the subject of gold. To those who are wending their way to our antipodes with the hope of enriching themselves, some by the lucky acquirement of the metal at comparative ease, others only at the expense of much labour, privation, and, it may be, sorrow, such a guide as this, resulting from accurate knowledge of the precious mineral in all its bearings, must be of great utility and interest. Mr. Jukes, a member of the Irish staff of the institution, especially qualified for the work by his own admirable personal surveys of Australia, explains,

in language remarkable for its simplicity and exactness, where gold is present, and in what condition and under what circumstances it has been formed. He shows how, in geological parlance, the crust of the earth is formed of hard rocks and soft rocks,—how that the soft rocks, called also aqueous rocks, have been deposited in layers or strata by the action of water, at one time in the state of chalk, at another in that of clay, and contain buried within them the contemporary animals and plants whose structure unfolds the range of epochs in which they lived,—how that hard rocks, called also igneous rocks, have been formed in a boiling fluid state by the action of fire, and are therefore unstratified, not enclosing any animals or plants, and that in the cracks and fissures caused in the cooling of these crystalline masses, such as granite, lava, and basalt, gold among other minerals is there found, sometimes exposed in a pure state in lumps and masses, sometimes in crystal quartz;—and lastly, how these lumps get washed and chipped from the cracks by the running streams into flakes and grains no bigger than a pin's head, and how the rivers constitute, in fact, great natural cradles, where the precious metal, loosened from its crystalline bed, has been washing for centuries, ready for the melting-pot. Professor Edward Forbes, with his knowledge of the particular animals and plants that lie buried in particular strata, shows how the discovery of certain sorts indicate the position of the rocks and the proximity of a gold fissure. Dr. Lyon Playfair describes the chemical properties of gold, how that by weighing a mass of quartz crystal in water it is easy to ascertain exactly the quantity of gold therein concealed,—how that spurious substances may be taken for gold, and how another valuable metal, platinum, worth gathering, may be found along with gold. Lastly, Mr. Warrington Smyth explains the mechanical preparation of gold, Dr. Percy, the mode of refining and assaying gold, and Mr. Hunt has been mining into its history and statistics, in order to show us that gold was much more plentiful in the time of Job, Solomon, Ninus, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and the Cæsars, and there is consequently no reason, since so much more of the fire-cracked rocks is known to us than was known to them, that it should not be as plentiful again. In conclusion, we may remark that due honour and credit are given to the geological predictions of Sir Roderick Murchison, of the presence of gold in Australia, as well as to the labours of Mr. Clarke, and the best of all advice to emigrants, exhorting them that to ensure happiness and godly comfort they must dig for other things than gold. There are lands to be ploughed, sheep to be herded and sheared, cattle to be tended, corn to be sown and reaped, and when the day's toil is over there is a divine intelligence to be cultivated in the book of nature that is spread open to all equally alike.

The Drama of a Life: and Aspiranda. By John Alfred Langford. London: Hughes. Birmingham: Langford.

In this 'Drama of a Life,' with the exception of one of the scenes, the whole piece consists of dialogue between a husband and wife, at different periods of their married state. There is first the wedding-day, in scene first,—the second scene is laid in the same place five years after, when family and other cares have gathered,—then scene third presents the arguments at a proposed strike among workmen, of whom the husband Frederick is one,—the next scene is occupied with a conversation between Frederick and Amelia his wife, in which he describes to her the trial of his fellow-workmen convicted of riot in the strike,—and lastly, the death of Amelia, careworn, distressed, and wasted, leaving to the sad husband the charge of the family, closes the drama. There is little that is pleasing in such a plot, and of dramatic writing the title alone is suggestive; but there are fine passages in the poem, and the style has something of the severe life-like truth which has such effect in the descriptive poetry of Crabbe. The same plainness of style marks some of the miscellaneous poems, as in 'The Trial, a Life Incident,' a metrical paraphrase of a scene in one of the London police courts. A few lines from one of the pieces, 'The Shepherd Boy on

the Hills,' must suffice for a specimen of Mr. Langford's style:—

"And yet, perhaps, I err,
In deeming this, thy life, a weary load;
Perhaps have given thee my own desires
And longings, and have filled thy mind with thoughts
And feelings which are alien to thee.
If thou art but at one with them, these scenes,
Which are thy life's surroundings, may impart
Unknown delights to thee, thy being fill
With their magnificence, inspiring awe,
And deep religious consciousness of Him
Who thus conceals himself in might, and clothes
His form in drapery so awful and august.
Or may be in their softer moods, they are
Sweet ministrants of peace, and hope, and love,
Informing thy young mind, and moulding it
In all the dear relationships of life;
Thus fitting thee, in singleness of heart,
Life's lowliest duties to fulfil, and on
Thyself the burden of some wounded soul
To take, and turn this else unfruitful earth
Into an Eden full of sweetest flowers,
And redolent with beauty and with love."

There is so little poetry of any worth at present appearing, that we notice with pleasure an unpretending volume with some pieces of more than average merit.

Conversations about Hurricanes, for the Use of Plain Sailors. By Henry Piddington, President of Marine Courts, Calcutta.

THEORETIC knowledge of what is now generally termed "the law of storms" is allowed to be of vast practical use to seamen, and is very rightly required by the examiners of nautical boards. The object of the present volume is to treat the whole subject of Cyclones in a familiar style, in form of mess-table conversations, in which all manner of points connected with the subject are introduced. This form of instruction is supposed to be more intelligible than a mere descriptive account with directions; and as Mr. Piddington from his pursuits knows sailors well, he adapts his lessons to the capacities of all to whom the subject is of importance. The author has given ample proof of his own knowledge and experience in the numerous papers on the law of storms published by him in the 'Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.' Some of these papers have been printed by the Indian Government, and officially appointed for use in the Eastern seas. This book contains all the information on the law of storms of a practical bearing which science and experience have hitherto ascertained.

Glenluna. By Amy Lothrop. Nisbet and Co. 'GLENLUNA' is written very much in the style of 'Queechy,' another American tale lately noticed by us. Clever in delineation of character, pleasant in description of scenery, and excellent in moral principle, the story is yet deficient in that artistic skill which makes the most elaborate work appear simple and natural, and the book is so diffuse as to demand more time and patience than most readers of fiction will readily give. We tested our own opinion of the work by giving it to a young reader of more than average ability and good feeling, but who got through only half of the volume, confirming our doubt of the style being sufficiently attractive for those for whom such a work is chiefly intended. The author must remember the common saw of brevity being the soul of wit, if she hopes to excel as a writer. There is, however, much in the tale to excite the attention of the young English reader, to whom American scenes and characters are new, and the diffuseness to which alone we object may not be complained of by such.

SUMMARY.

A SECOND edition, revised and improved, of the *Jewish School and Family Bible*, edited by Dr. A. Benisch, Professor of Hebrew to the Jews' and General Literary and Scientific Institution, is publishing, with the sanction of the Chief Rabbi of the united congregations of the British empire. Volume first contains the Pentateuch, with a new translation into English. It is represented by the editor, in the preface, that the existing English versions have been influenced by the prejudices and creeds of the translators, and that the authorized version especially, made by Christian divines under the direc-

tion of King James I., contains some readings which a Hebrew scholar believing in Judaism cannot receive. At the same time, the rendering of the Anglican version is retained, wherever it is not opposed to Jewish principles. Dr. Benisch is not only an able Hebraist, but is well acquainted with the criticisms of Christian as well as Jewish writers, and his renderings of passages varying from the authorised English Bible will be read with interest by the theologian and the scholar. The whole work is comprised in four volumes, the translation being interlinearly printed with the Hebrew text. Dr. Benisch has also prepared a simple and easily-used *Hebrew Primer*, containing progressive lessons in the language, chiefly designed as preparatory to the study of the sacred Scriptures.

A Manual of Ancient Geography for the use of Schools, by the Rev. W. L. Bevan, Vicar of Hay, is well adapted for educational use, giving a general summary of what is known of the geography of antiquity, without entering into details which only overburden the memory of scholars. A few outline maps would have greatly increased the usefulness of such a text-book, without adding materially to the expense. Mr. Bevan states that his work is designed to supply the place of a book on the same subject, formerly much used, and now out of print, by the Rev. W. Hildyard.

In a little work, entitled *Political Economy illustrated by Sacred History*, by James Taylor, an attempt is made to bring the doctrinal precepts and historical examples of the Scriptures to bear upon political science. The subject is one of much interest, but there is a tendency to overstrain the argument in dealing with particular questions. The general principles of justice, and prudence, and benevolence, and other influences, of which the Bible presents the perfect description, are recognised by the highest political economists; but many of the arrangements referred to by Mr. Taylor belonged to the Jews as a separate nation, under miraculous and theocratic rule, and are not applicable to other people living under the ordinary and natural laws of this world and of the human mind. The work contains, however, much that is suggestive of curious and important study. Mr. Taylor contrasts what he calls "Scriptural economists" with "economists of the modern school," who are utilitarian in the material sense only. But this is not the character of the highest modern authorities, of Sismondi, Chalmers, Senior, or even of Mill, with whom the wealth of nations is subordinated to their welfare and happiness.

Some *Letters on the Maynooth Endowment*, by James Ayton, Esq., a member of the Scottish bar, present the subject entirely in its political and social bearings, without any theological controversy. Mr. Ayton writes with ability, and in a temperate spirit, and his remarks are worthy of notice on a subject which is sure to occupy much public time and attention during the next Parliament.

A new monthly serial, *The Dial of Love*, by Mary Howitt, is, both in its literary style and moral tone, such as we might expect from such editorship, and is likely to be a favourite with children, from the woodcuts as well as the letterpress. But we doubt whether the matter may be deemed distinctive enough from that of the many existing magazines to secure sufficient circulation.

A work by Robert Forfar, of Edinburgh, *Analytical Physics, or Trinology*, we confess we are unable to understand in many parts. The author's main design is to overthrow the accepted theory of attraction in matter, and to prove that the active power of heat or electricity causes the phenomena ascribed to gravitation. Mr. Forfar, along with wild speculations, offers occasional remarks of a striking and ingenious turn, and his book may be read by students of physical science, at least with amusement if not with profit. The author forgets that the term 'law,' as applied to gravitation or attraction, is only a conventional term, a generalization of observed facts, not an explanation of ultimate causes, an approach to the knowledge of which is made as little by Mr. Robert Forfar's theory as by that of Sir Isaac Newton.

A new edition is published of an amusing book of personal military narrative, *Adventures of a Soldier*, written by himself, being *Memoirs of Edward Costello, K.S.F.*, formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Rifle Brigade, afterwards captain in the British Legion in Spain, and now one of the wardens of the Tower of London. The chief part of the volume consists of a narrative of the author's service in the campaigns of the Peninsula under Wellington. The concluding chapters contain the story of Sir De Lacy Evans' British Legion in the civil wars of Spain.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Belle (The) of the Village, 3 vols. post 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.
 Bevan's Manual of Ancient Geography, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Broom's (Herbert) Practice of the County Courts, 12mo, 9s.
 Burke's (Rt. Hon. E.) Works, Vol. 7 and 8, 8vo, £1 4s.
 Cathal More, 2 vols. post 8vo, boards, £1 1s.
 Chisolm's Memoir, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
 Cole's (J. J.) Military Surgery, 8vo, cloth, 8s.
 Constance Tyrrell; or, the Half Sister, 3 vols., £1 11s. 6d.
 Costello's (E.) Adventures of a Soldier, 12mo, 3s. 6d.
 Hancock's (Henry) Strictures of the Urethra, 8vo, 3s. 6d.
 Johnston's School General Atlas, in portfolio, 16s. 6d.
 Physical Atlas, in portfolio, 16s. 6d.
 Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare, Vol. 2, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
 Ladies Own Book, a Companion to the Work Table, 3s. 6d.
 Lectures on Gold, for the Instruction of Emigrants, 2s. 6d.
 Murray's Handbook for Belgium and the Rhine, 8vo, 5s.
 Tide of Life, by Miss L. Jewry, 3 vols. post 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.
 Two Years on the Farm of Uncle Sam, post 8vo, 10s. 6d.
 Tyler's Sermons on the Burial Service, post 8vo, 6s. 6d.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

THE discoveries of Dr. Layard at Nineveh have, it is known, inspired the French with a strong desire to rival them. Recent accounts from M. Place, their consul at Mosul, state that within the last few months he has caused further excavations to be made at Khorsabad, and that the result of these has been the discovery of a number of colossal statues, bas-reliefs (some of them brilliantly coloured), articles of pottery and jewellery, inscriptions, &c.; together with further portions of the palace and its dependencies, one of the entrance-gates to the city, an extensive colonnade in marble—of which twenty-eight columns have already been found. All these *trouvailles* are of great interest, especially those connected with the palace, as they prove the Assyrians to have been accomplished architects. But perhaps the most interesting discovery of all is the wine-cellar of the old Assyrian kings, connected with the palace. In it were found rows of jars still standing in order, though many were broken and others filled with sand; and at the bottom of these jars was a deposit of a violet colour, evidently left by wine. M. Place has also caused excavations to be made in different hills on the left bank of the Tigris within thirty miles of Khorsabad. These places are called Bachiccha, Karamtess, Teu-Leuben, Matai, Karacock, Dgigan, Barrain, &c. In most of them he has found sculptures, vases, articles of jewellery, and small vessels in metal, stone, and even in gold. At Dgigan, a large monument has been discovered, which it is thought may turn out to be equal in importance to the edifice of Khorsabad. At Mattai and Barrain numerous bas-reliefs have been found, some of them cut in the solid rock, about 150 yards above the level of the plain. Gigantic personages and a train of Assyrian kings at full length figure in them. M. Place has given details respecting the English excavations at Koyounjik and Nimroud, and states that he has obtained the permission of Colonel Rawlinson to make cuttings there.

BURNT NINEVEH BRICKS.

August 4, 1852.

WHILE engaged to-day upon the small statue of Ninyas, which half foiled the ancient, and wholly defies the modern chisel, I was applied to by a gentleman from Leicestershire, anxious to see again some Ninevite bricks that, on a former inspection, had impressed him with the idea of their having been burnt in a conflagration. Mr. Birch of the British Museum not only gave the requisite permission, but also directed an attendant to show us at once to the cellar where those bricks, and the

long inscription of the Xerxes Baleus, &c., still remain.

The matter was the more interesting, as marks of conflagration in one of the Ninevite palaces are referred to in Layard's work; and though the one particular brick that had caught my companion's attention formerly could not be found in our hurried search to-day, three others turned up to satisfy inquiry. Of these, one was broken in two by the action of fire, and bore the stamp imagined, I believe, to designate a kind of ancient exchequer tally; a second, less burnt, was of red earth, with a rudely cut inscription, which I copied, and took down the first line of the third, of dark clay, burnt blue through the same agency. The red brick bears, unquestionably, the name of Ninyas, King of Nineveh, in the first line; the rude traces in the second seem to claim the Lordship of Irak and Iran; as the third does more certainly of Turan, a name strangely derived by some from a far later period, though found in the earliest cuneiform inscriptions. The dark clay brick bears the name of Semiramis, the Great King (Queen), a title far older than the Parthians, and read as the proper name Temen Bar, or Deven Bar, or recently, and nearer the truth, as Akbal, on the black obelisk of Ninyas, by an eminent authority, whose deserved reputation may very well spare this trifling slip in the conjectural ocean of Assyrian decipherment.

My country visitor having been a brickmaker all his life, and his opinion being corroborated by a friend in the same trade, the fact must be considered established by their judgment. But though Ninyas was the first who assumed the title of Sardanapalus ('Literary Gazette,' July 19, 1851, p. 499), and in outline assimilates to both the effeminacy and courage of the last of those *rois fainéants* of Assyria, his later triumphs, and the inscription of Baleus, preserve the former from all supposition of terminating his reign by self-cremation.

R. J. P.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE principal topic of the week has been the erection of the first column of the new Crystal Palace. Invitations to the ceremony were sent to the leading members of the scientific, literary, and commercial world, and the circumstance of these being responded to freely and heartily in the highest quarters was a gratifying testimony of the confidence reposed in the motives, operations, and promises of the Crystal Palace Company. The presence of Lord Stanley, with an expressive letter from his father, the Prime Minister, showed, moreover, that Her Majesty may not be slow to appreciate the success of this great commercial enterprise, when in the fulness of time it will have been carried out with wisdom and integrity. With an unclouded and propitious sky, a panoramic view of probably twenty miles in extent, and a constant interchange of pleasant greetings, the scene was enchanting alike to the eye, the ear, and the heart. In one tent, a sort of reception-pavilion, were assembled the practical business men,—the Directors, and that most respected of functionaries, the Treasurer; in another was the inventive, but no less practical, Sir Joseph Paxton, tickling the imagination with his models, plans, and fairylike drawings; and in a third, Sir Charles Fox and Mr. Henderson were manifesting, by their profuse hospitality, the happy results of a sound and conservatively liberal policy. Then the ladies formed a gay avenue and circle, overtopped with the flags of all nations, and the Crystal Directors, headed by the band of the Coldstream Guards, marched into the ring, to deposit a bottle of coins, the Treasurer performing the office of bottle-holder, within the column, a relic from the original structure. Lastly, 'God save the Queen' echoed through the woods, and the ceremony terminated with a salute of twenty-one guns. It is a substantial and noble characteristic of our time and country that the people act for themselves. We neither invoke the aid of Jupiter, nor the oracle of luck, nor do we supplicate the State. No sooner is a great undertaking conceived, and its soundness approved, no matter what its

magnitude, but means are found to carry it into execution. The cost is counted, and forthwith a plan is devised for raising the money. If we are a nation of shopkeepers, we are also a nation of mathematicians; and it is to the prudential development of our schemes with the aid of the rule, the plumb, and the multiplication table, that their issue is confided. The men who have undertaken to re-construct the Crystal Palace are not a band of plagiarists and adventurers. They are the same original minds who conceived and executed the original wonder; and what in that instance was the offspring of a first idea, is now the result of a ripe inductive experience. We find the same designer, the same builder, the same decorator, and we are promised the same contributors; and, to crown all, there was on Thursday the gratifying assurance that the same scientific men who gave repute and lustre to the first Exhibition will co-operate in this. Sir Charles Lyell, a Royal Commissioner, spoke with the largest enthusiasm of the Crystal Company's views, because they coincided with his own. They involve a promise to educate and improve the thoughts and habits of the people, and to bring the practical results of scientific research to bear with economic gain upon social industry for their amelioration and comfort. Dr. Lyon Playfair, Dr. Royle, Dr. Lindley, Dr. Latham, Professor Edward Forbes, Professor Ansted, Professor Wheatstone, Professor Gordon, and many other jurors and officials, were present, and the whole character of the assembly was a significant recognition by the Old Palace of the importance and usefulness of the New. Indeed not the least felicitous part of the day's proceedings was the welcome enumeration of great names, great in science and in art, in manufactures and in commerce, who honoured the undertaking either by their presence or by their cordial wishes for its success.

The ninth annual meeting of the British Archaeological Association is to be held at Newark, from the 16th to 21st inclusive. The President is the Duke of Newcastle, and among the Vice-Presidents there is a strong array of names of local influence, in addition to the usual well-known leaders of these archaeological *réunions*. The Duke of Rutland, Viscount Newark, M.P., Lord John Manners, M.P., the Right Hon. E. Strutt, M.P., Archdeacon Wilkins, the Mayor of Newark, and others, are among the local supporters, and Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, Mr. Pettigrew, Dr. Lee, Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, and other professed antiquaries, are on the list. Mr. Charles Bailey and Mr. Planché are the Honorary Secretaries, with Dr. W. Beattie for foreign correspondence. Besides the usual meetings and business common to such annual gatherings, excursions are planned for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, to Newstead Abbey, Lincoln, Worksop, Clumber, Belvoir, Nottingham, and other places, to be detailed in future programmes. The proceedings will terminate with a public dinner, and a meeting in the town hall. Among the papers announced by the Council, the following are among those of local interest:—Mr. Jewitt 'On Ancient Customs and Sports of Nottinghamshire,' Mr. Wickes 'On the Churches of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire,' Mr. Pettigrew 'On Newstead Abbey,' Mr. Halliwell 'On the Era and Character of Robin Hood,' Mr. Gutch 'On Robin Hood and the Ballads,' Sir Fortunatus Dwaris 'On the Forest Laws,' Mr. Duesbury 'On Newark Castle and the Siege of Newark,' Mr. Haggard 'On the Siege Pieces struck at Newark,' with various other communications, the titles of which indicate the richness of the district in objects worthy of antiquarian study, and give promise of this being an instructive as well as pleasant meeting.

M. Guizot is about to bring out another work, called 'History of the Republic in England, and of the times of Cromwell,' and he has allowed some of the Paris journals to give a foretaste of it by the publication of a long extract under the title, 'Cromwell sera-t-il roi?' The question and the subject, and perhaps also the treatment of it, have evidently been suggested by the change which is

shortly anticipated in the denomination of the government of France. M. Guizot displays great skill in so timing his literary publications as to give them a political importance—his work on Monk, for example, two years ago, though strictly historical, was brought out at such a juncture, as to make it possess all the stirring interest of a solemn political manifesto of a great party at a critical time. But with the political bearing of this eminent man's writings we have no concern; and we shall take a future opportunity of examining, in a literary point of view, the forthcoming history.

The 'North American Review' for July, 1852, has an elaborate review of Lord Mahon's 'History of the American Revolution.' With general praise of his work as a history of England, various passages are taken exception to as misrepresenting American affairs. Most of the criticisms are made upon good ground, and are of historical value as well as literary interest. One point the reviewer very rightly takes up, the attacks made by Lord Mahon on Mr. Jared Sparks, the editor of the 'Washington Papers and Correspondence.' For instance, Lord Mahon thus writes, "Washington in his public letter to Congress, unless Mr. Jared Sparks has improved this passage, says," &c.; and again, "How far Mr. Sparks may have either garbled these passages or suppressed others, I know not." Such insinuations were unseemly on the part of one literary man against another, when he had no ground for the charge. The American reviewer censures Lord Mahon's flippancy in the matter with just severity. Mr. Sparks has himself also published a 'Reply to the Strictures of Lord Mahon and others on the mode of editing the Writings of Washington,' containing a defence and explanation, altogether satisfactory, so far as we have the opportunity of judging.

Buffon's mansion and grounds at Montbard, in Burgundy, are advertised for sale. In the grounds is an ancient tower of great height, commanding a view for miles around of a beautiful and mountainous country. It was in a room, in the highest part of this tower, that the great naturalist wrote the history which has immortalized his name. It is known that he was accustomed to write in full dress, but, by a striking contradiction, nothing could be more simple than his lofty study; it was a vast apartment, with an arched roof painted entirely green, and the only furniture it contained consisted of a plain wood table and an old arm-chair. The labour which that room witnessed was immense—as Buffon wrote his works over and over again, until he got them to his taste. The 'Epoques de la Nature,' for example, were written not fewer than eighteen times. He always began his day's work in the tower between five and six o'clock in the morning, and when he required to reflect on any matter he used to walk about his garden.

The French journals of this week report the death of the clever artist, Tony Johannot, and also of Count D'Orsay, who in the later period of his life displayed considerable artistic talent and taste both as a painter and sculptor. But he is more generally known, and will be longer remembered, as a man of fashion, and of public notoriety from his alliance with the Blessington family, the circumstances of which are so well known, and have been recalled at present by the public journals at such length, as to render it needless for us to enlarge upon the subject. Having shown kindness and hospitality to Louis Napoleon when an exile in London, the Prince President was not ungrateful to his former friend, and he has latterly enjoyed the office of Directeur des Beaux Arts, with a handsome salary, and maintained a prominent position in the Court of the Elysée.

Last Saturday the first coasting steamer of the Newcastle coal trade entered the Thames—no unimportant event in social and commercial progress. The ship, the *John Bowes*, ran from Newcastle in forty-eight hours, the speed being kept low on account of the engines being new. The average consumption of coal about 8 tons, and the cargo 600 tons. The crew consisted of eight, including

the master, making, with the engineers and firemen, twelve in all. The vessels are to be open throughout, except gangways, and as they will be brought under the shoots as required, and no coal-trimmers be necessary, there will be great saving of time and expense in loading. The discharging of the cargo will be also now more rapid, with aid of machinery—this vessel having been cleared in one day, and having returned the same night to the north. The employment of a large class of labourers, bargemen, lightermen, coal whippers, and others, will be changed by the introduction of the steamers, which will discharge their cargoes at the wharves instead of below bridge, in the river, as at present.

A New Zealand Steam Navigation Company, for local communication with the islands, has been started under influential auspices. Dr. Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, has strongly advocated the measure, as did Sir W. Molesworth, in his speech in the House toward the close of last parliament, and others interested in the colony. Committees of management have been formed in London and in the colony. The steamers are to run from Auckland in the north to Otago in the south, visiting in their course New Plymouth, Nelson, Wellington, and Canterbury, and to be in connexion with the Australian Pacific Mail Steam Packet Company from London.

It seems that the statue of Gustavus Adolphus, the loss of which near Heligoland we formerly mentioned, while on its voyage to Gothenburg, having been recovered by the islanders, so large a sum was claimed by them for salvage, that the municipality of Gothenburg refused to pay the demand, and left the statue to the finders. Having been put up to sale, it has been purchased by the municipality of Heligoland for 2000 marcs, about 290*l*. The statue was designed by M. Vogelbjerg at Rome, and cast in the royal foundry at Munich. The moulds had been preserved, but the sum paid by the Heligolanders is said to have been only about a fourth of the value of the metal used.

The 'Glasgow Citizen' mentions that an interesting relic of Robert Burns, the poet, is at present for sale at a bookseller's in that city. It is a manuscript of the poet, a fasciculus of ten leaves, written on both sides, containing 'The Vision,' as originally composed, 'The Lass of Ballochmyle,' 'My Nannie O,' and others of his most popular songs. The manuscript was sent by Burns to Mrs. General Stewart, of Stair, when he expected to have to go to the West Indies. From a grandson of General Stewart it passed to the present possessor, who offers it for sale to collectors of autographs in general, and the admirers of Burns in particular.

At the first session of the American Congress on the 19th inst., a petition in favour of an international copyright law was presented, signed by Washington Irving, Bryant, and many American authors.

A committee has been formed to take steps for the erection of a monument to the memory of Dr. Jenner, to be placed in a public situation in London.

We are informed that a treaty for the protection of literary and artistic property, between France and Austria, is to be signed in the course of a very few days.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC.—July 3rd.—Professor H. H. Wilson in the chair. The Secretary read a letter from Dr. Royle, relative to internal evidence in the Vedas, derivable from natural history, which might bear on the locality of their origin. He stated that he had found none which was not Indian. The most curious of the subjects he had looked at was the *Soma* plant, which played so important a part in the religious ceremonies of the ancient Hindus, and which could not be mistaken for any other. He noticed its smooth and leafless climbing stems, and the bunches of flowers proceeding from its joints, which made it so remarkable, as shown by a drawing of the plant (the *Asclepias acida* of

Roxburgh) laid upon the table. He said that the milky juice with which the stems were filled was of an agreeable acid taste, and formed an innocent beverage. He observed that this plant is not found throughout the whole of India, but only in particular, though extensive tracts. It is unknown throughout the Gangetic valley, but is found in a variety of situations in the Bombay presidency and Central India, down to the Coromandel coast. It is also seen in the Punjab, and was found by Mr. Elphinstone in the Indian desert. Dr. Royle inferred from these data that the early Hindus could have found it only in the west of India in the abundance necessary for their daily sacrifices. He was also of opinion that there only could they have known the sea, and made laws relative to marine insurances; and that it was there that the Hindus attained to such a pitch of civilization, that the Arabs and Phœnicians coveted their manufactures, and carried their spices and other productions through the Red Sea and Persian Gulf to all the nations of antiquity. The notice of a comparative vocabulary of the Sghā and Pgho dialects of the Karens was then submitted to the meeting; and some interesting remarks were read relative to the connexion between the Indo-Chinese monosyllabic languages and the Indo-Germanic tongues, by J. W. Laidly, Esq. After some observations on the grand features which distinguish the monosyllabic tongues from those called Indo-Germanic, Mr. Laidly said he had obtained the vocabularies of the tribes mentioned during a visit to Maulmein; that the tribes which spoke those dialects were scattered throughout Siam and Burmah, and perhaps in the interior also; and that they preserved their nationality and strikingly peculiar religious tenets uncontaminated by the powerful nations around them. He said they were undoubtedly an immigrant people, and had been supposed to come from Yunnan, in China—an idea not partaken by Mr. Laidly, who is inclined to adopt their own traditions, which import an emigration from the great desert of Central Asia; and he thinks this is confirmed by the special Mongolian physiognomy of the people, and by the numerous Christian and Jewish features of their religion, which could only have been obtained from a communication with the Nestorian Christians who followed the footsteps of the roving Tartar in that desert many centuries ago. The language of the Karens is monosyllabic and intonated, like the Chinese, though the words are mostly unlike. The roots are often identical with the Tibetan and other tongues spoken on the northern frontier of India. Many are Burmese and Siamese; and, as stated, a few only are Chinese. The grand distinction between the monosyllabic and polysyllabic tongues, Mr. Laidly thinks, is the fact that while the latter add new syllables to their old words, in order to express new ideas, the former have recourse to the limited assistance of varying the tone of a word they have already in use. But the monosyllabic tongues, the Chinese, for instance, have also the resource of adding a synonymous term of different sound to a word, which, by the aid of the new syllable, acquires a definite meaning. The Karens employ the same principle of addition, but they use a word of contrast. As an example of this practice, Mr. Laidly adduced the word *la*, which among other meanings signifies *moon*; but in consequence of having several other meanings, it could be used only when the context was so definite as to obviate all chance of error. If it be required to name the moon where no consecutive sentence aided to fix the meaning, the speaker adds the syllable *mo*, which signifies the sun. The compound *la-mo* then formed a new word, which really and definitely meant the moon, and nothing else. This process, Mr. Laidly thinks, may reveal the mode, or one of the modes, which have been followed in the formation of polysyllabic languages; and after giving some curious instances of the persistence of the same original sound in the different Indo-Chinese tongues, he proceeded to consider his original idea, the production of words in the polysyllabic languages. He takes the names of parts of the body, of common objects, of the elements,

and of domestic animals. We cannot give more than a couple of specimens. The Chinese word for a stone is *shi*, like the old Egyptian. By adding the syllable *la* (Latin, *lapis*), we have the Sanscrit *shila*, of the same signification; the Hebrew *של*; Latin, *silex*. The Chinese words for "pigeon" are *pa* and *ko*; from the former syllable we make by addition the Sanscrit *parvata*, the Latin *palumber*, the Greek *παρρα*. From the latter we have the Sanscrit *kopata*; the Latin *columba*; the Persian *kabutar*; and, perhaps, the Greek *κολυμβίς*. These specimens may suffice to show the views held by Mr. Laidly. The secretary further laid before the meeting a paper by Capt. Chapman, purporting to show that Asoka, the great Buddhist monarch of India, was identical with the Sandrocottus of Megasthenes. There was not time for reading more than the concluding portion of Captain Chapman's reasoning upon this question. We cannot give, therefore, more than the result, which is contained in the enunciation of the title of the paper. An extract of a letter was read from Colonel Rawlinson, in which that gentleman expressed his regret at having sent off his outline of the history of Assyria without some rectifications which he had since found it necessary to make. The first was relative to *Mardokempad* and *Mesessimordacus*, the supposed descendants of *Devanukha*, whom he had, on subsequent investigation, found to be the son and grandson of another king of very similar name, but not the monarch of Assyria. The next rectification was that Tiglath Pileser (whose independent existence he had neglected, supposing the name to be merely a title of Salmaneser, but of whose individuality he had since found sufficient evidence in the inscriptions of the S. W. palace of Nimroud), should now take the place which had been usually accorded to him between Pul and Sargon. The third rectification had reference to the supposed son of Sardanapalus III., whose existence rested on the incorrect copy of an inscription, the original of which he had since examined, and found to contain nothing more than a votive offering to Neptune. Mr. Norris read the introductory portion of his paper on the so-called Median Inscription of Behistun, which he trusted he could show to be in a Scythic dialect, analogous in many of its forms, and much of its grammatical structure, to the languages called Ugrian, including the Magyar and Ostiak, and the several tongues still spoken on the banks of the Volga, more especially termed Volga Finnish. In concluding the reading, he said that the only name of a people found on the rock not immediately taken from the Persian original was one that might be read *Amardi* or *Avardi*, and he thought that this was one of the tribes who spoke the language which he was engaged in investigating; he suggested also that the Avars, who were found upon the Volga towards the decline of the Roman empire, might have been allied to the same race.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

CONTINUING our analysis of the contents of this year's Gallery of the Old Masters, we enter upon an entirely new epoch with the extensive series of works in the Landscape School of Flanders and North Germany.

Here P. Breughel leads the way with a scene of *Pilgrims at a Shrine* (127), remarkable for its fantastic scenery, oddly disposed rocks and dwellings, and that unaccountable mixture of things sacred and profane, which the Roman Catholic church seems most strangely to have tolerated, and which soon prepared the way for the more fully developed style of *genre*, where the ludicrous and satirical are uppermost, and the painter appeals without disguise to the laughter or pity of the spectator. Instances of this occur later.

The *Landscape and Figures* (58), a joint production of Lingelbach and Hobbema; a similar subject (99), to which Wynants has contributed; a *Landscape* (92), by Hobbema alone; and the *Seaport, with Figures* (93), by the first-named artist, are fair and sound specimens of a peculiar and

favourite branch of the school, but call for no particular observation. The same may be said of the *Landscapes* (20 and 73) by Ruysdael. The Moucheron, *Landscape and Figures* (83), is rather more important, being of large size and composition; by no means perfect as to the representation of objects, but combining alike the black tints of Hobbema's style, and the warm brown colours of Wynants and Both.

Nicholas Berghem, on the other hand, is very distinguished in the important picture from Lord Derby's collection — *Landscape, with Travellers attacked by Banditti* (52). The subject is bold, and the incidents full of life, the latter being rather unusual in Berghem's hands, who is better known for pastoral and quiet scenes. The rock painting on the right, unnatural in its conformation and colour, and disagreeably prominent, yet wins the eye, as exhibiting one of the peculiarities of a favourite master. Similar colouring occurs in the small *Landscape, with Figures* (76). Another small *Landscape* (44), from Lord Braybrooke's collection, is one of the most brilliant pieces of colour in the room, a masterpiece of the painter and the school in its freshness, sweetness, and keen appreciation of nature. The others are less remarkable.

Karel du Jardin we have already noticed. *La Friche Matinée* (13) is a celebrated picture, painted with a smart spirited touch, and pencil full of colour, and engraved by Le Bas, who first gave it its present name; and the *Stirrup Cup* (32) is another specimen of brilliant and clear painting.

Of Wouvermans there are three valuable specimens — the *Return from Market* (4), *The Vidette* (74), and *An Encampment* (81); the latter from the Duke of Wellington's collection, comprises a number of incidents, full of interest, treated in that small, clear, and masterly style, the possession of which seems to have been lost to the world with the Dutch masters. But perhaps the most remarkable painting of this class is the *Landscape, with Cattle and Figures* (88), by Adrian Vandervelde, where the figures, trees, and houses in the middle distance have been inserted with a breadth and freedom, yet accuracy and exactness of touch that borders on the miraculous. Skill of handling can go no further than this; and were it not for a formality of style, and rather heavy treatment of foliage in the larger masses, we should be disposed to place this painting of Mr. Hope's in the very highest rank in this branch of the art.

Cuyp is represented with unusual brilliancy and force. *The River View, with Boats* (102), is a well-known gem of Mr. Roberts' collection. The various objects, boats on the Maes, &c., are arranged in beautiful perspective, and the near scene is enlivened by the group on board the Rotterdam passage-boat, the bustling drummer, and the officers getting on board. The *View of Dort* (68) again displays a warm and bright sky of the usual character, and some excellent and sound painting of buildings and figures. Mr. Roberts' other *Landscape and Figures* (27) is equally well known, and bears all the character of the master. The sole specimen of *Paul Potter* (55) is pale and uninteresting as to landscape, whilst the cattle are painted with much of his usual skill. A *Sea-shore* (50), by De Vlieges, and another by Vander Capella (48), prepare the way for William Vandervelde the younger, whose sea pieces (36, 40, and 82) present considerable varieties. The latter particularly will rank high among the admirers of the style. The drawing of the ships is bold and masterly; but the sea has that black, streaky, and ditch-water hue, for which the muddy composition of the Dutch banks is the only apology. The same objection holds to the *Fresh Breeze* (9) and *Sea Piece* (106) of Backhuysen.

The distinguished name of Claude stands as high as it deserves in the present collection; his first picture, *The Trojan Women setting Fire to the Ships of Aeneas* (25), has been already exhibited, and is familiar to the student of his works. In the bay are nine ships, one moored to the shore on the left, and the rest at anchor in the bay; the women are in full activity, the smoke beginning to curl up

amongst the rigging, and the alarmed Trojans are hurrying from their tents on the hill, headed, according to the legend, by 'parvus Iulus;' but no symptoms are seen at present of the Divine shower which came at the prayer of Aeneas to extinguish the flames. Claude's composition is here perhaps as great as it could be; but there is a weakness and paucity still in the treatment of the figures, and the trunk of a timber tree seen on the right growing within a few yards of the sea, though it be indeed the tideless Mediterranean, is unnatural. The sea and sky, the landscape and the distant sail, however, are all masterly; and the figure of a harpy by way of ensign on the flags of the vessels is noticeable. *The Castle of St. Angelo* (98), which we believe is not to be found in the *Liber Veritatis*, is a truly noble picture. Its beautiful drawing, its light and shade, its splendidly rich and subdued colour, the importance of the subject, and the happy arrangement of the scene which has become the universally adopted and familiar point of representation, are all of the highest order, and combine to place the work in the first class of art.

J. Both is equally well represented in the two *Landscapes* (65 and 103), to the latter of which Berghem has contributed; his art of producing the effect of a rich luxuriance without a proportionate amount of actual subject, and of giving depth and force without *impasto*, is here as remarkable as ever — every stroke of his brush must have been carefully studied, and the effect of no single line been neglected.

Vanderheyden's incomparable exactness of style, though it be accompanied by hardness, is exhibited in the *View in Amsterdam* (6), where the architecture is painted with a minuteness and finish that are astonishing; nor is there wanting due aerial distance, breadth of effect, and purity of tone. Canaletto's *Roman Ruins* (149) are not important, and *The Dogana, Venice* (116), by his pupil, Guardi, is of inferior execution.

In the true *genre* style of Flanders, alluded to above, as preceded by Breughel the elder, and the younger, surnamed 'de l'enfer,' Teniers the elder and Adrian van Ostade play an important part in subjects which need no further remark, if we except the *Village School* (121), by the latter — a very interesting and able production. Sneyders and J. Fyt appear with groups of animals. De Hooghe's *Conversation* (10), though a bright picture, is of moderate excellence as coming from him. Works by I. Ostade and W. Mieris illustrate their subordinate skill; and lastly, a valuable though uninteresting group of figures by Vanderhelst (37) attests those merits as a portrait painter which were so highly estimated by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A *Fête Champêtre* (122), by Watteau, *Sleeping Child* (3), by Greuze, and *Mountebanks* (124), by Robart, represent the later French school, and are characteristic of their respective authors.

The task remains of enumerating, in as brief a space as possible, the productions of the English school, which are by no means of inferior importance, either as to names, subjects, or number. Richard Wilson, the eldest on the list, is, however, very inadequately seen in the two *Landscapes* (115 and 129), the latter of which, in its inharmonious black and white tints, can only be valuable as a landmark in the progress of style. Romney's portrait of *The late Sir Henry Russell and his Mother* (112) is a far more important contribution to the contemporary branch, which was destined to achieve in later years such distinguished triumphs. Gainsborough's portrait of *Lord George Sackville* (139) is a still further advance, whilst his power, rather than his taste, is exhibited in the *George IV. when Prince of Wales* (77). In painting there is much to admire in texture, though the horse has a wooden appearance, and the dashes of strong colour in the sky are too daring an experiment; whilst, in expression, the jaunty attitude, and self-satisfied look, are more consistent with the vanity of a certain period of life, than with the dignity of a prince. The style is happily out of fashion. Portrait reaches its climax in the works of Sir Joshua, in every one of which the interest which arises from unremitting thought and varied experiment keeps

the spectator always gratified; where different effects rise at every step, with the charm of novelty and the vigour of accomplished skill; whilst so many of our modern painters satiate the public eye by an unvaried repetition of the old effects, and the lassitude of the artist's invention communicates itself to the observers. The group of *The two Miss Hornecks* (151), has a new interest since the wide circulation of Washington Irving's 'Life of Goldsmith'; nor is it difficult, between the two styles of beauty, to determine which of the two fair faces is that of the 'Jessamy Bride.' *Lady Elizabeth Keppel* (147), a little more finished, is in an equally charming style; *Lady Caroline Keppel* (126), and *Augustus Viscount Keppel* (137), all from the same collection, exhibit varieties, but are all in the highest style of the painter. Two heads, called *The Congratulation* (114), by Harlow, the pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence, are not inferior to the master himself in treatment, whilst his manner is exactly preserved. Gainsborough's landscapes must be reported unequal to his portraits, as here represented. *The Cottage Children* (140) has warmth and freedom, but is evidently a sketch. *The Sea-Shore* (131), though in a style which, possibly from its facility, met with abundant followers in the last century, is quite out of fashion. Yet the beautiful distance was what the imitators failed to reproduce, and the sketchy wiry dog in the foreground is tantamount to a signature of the artist's name, in its truthful character.

Fuseli's marvellous and well-known *Titania* (144), besides being in an individual style of thought, that was born and expired with the artist himself, is too pale and uniform in all the flesh tints to be either interesting enough on the one hand, or supernaturally mysterious on the other.

The Death of Rizzio (132), Opie's masterpiece, is here by the favour of the Corporation of London, a picture too well known to need description. The academical attitudes, the want of beauty in the Queen, and the unfortunate bituminous tint in the shadows of the linen, are faults which have been already noticed in this otherwise grand and commanding work. *The Gipsy* (136) is a clear, solid, and bright picture. Stewart Newton's *Abelard* (109), and Phillips's *Venus and Adonis* (128), are both from the Royal Academy, where they are well known; the beautiful flesh colouring of the latter being remembered for its brilliant effect when the Academy rooms are lighted at night.

The views of London, called *Old London Bridge* (141), and *Westminster Bridge* (150), by Scott, are valuable in an antiquarian as well as an artistic sense. We cannot help observing, however, that the architecture is everywhere a little distorted as to height and form; just as that clear Canaletto-like atmosphere over Lambeth, and the delicious green ripples of that clear river Thames, seem to represent a bygone age of health and purity too fabulous to believe in, much more to hope for in time to come. Everything here must be taken *cum grano*, in order to arrive at a correct notion of what London was in the last century.

A *Landscape* (133), by Crowe, is a feature of the highest interest in the exhibition, showing the innate racy English style of landscape art in its every touch, a production rich and warm as to colour, full in distance, and abounding with interest, though the subject be of the simplest possible construction. The two curves which vary and break the horizon alone show the greatest skill. Constable's rich and sparkling *Landscapes* (111 and 143), and Collins's *Coast Scenes* (142 and 146), are, however, eclipsed as to recent works by the surpassing brilliancy, freshness, and power of *A Sea-piece* (145), by J. M. W. Turner, which is worth visiting for its own merits alone, and which cannot fail to raise the estimation of the artist higher in the eyes of every observer. The inimitable merits of such a subject as this, painted in that manner which all but enthusiasts must consider as his best, are such as no language can adequately describe, and being addressed to the eye, must be seen to be appreciated. If it be true that Turner's art has penetrated further into the observation of nature than that of any preceding artist, it is at any rate

certain that he has succeeded in making paint and canvas excite in the mind those emotions which the observer of nature often feels without seeking the opportunity of describing them, which "far transcend and even loathe verbal or particular expression;" and here they are caught, marked down, reproduced, and interpreted to our eyes. No words can sufficiently represent the magic of that aerial distance, that leads the eye, as nature leads it, furlong by furlong, mile by mile, over the abundant, refreshing, and everywhere dissimilar ocean; that gives the spectator the dark ship in the distance, with air between him and it, air beside and around it, and air beyond it; that conducts you from sea to land, from the eye-satisfying and sight-filling expanse of water to a busy town, full of mingled houses, masts, and quays, just such as you feel inclined to lift a telescope to, and examine at leisure; then far beyond again to the inland country, and the region which you know from the light above it, and clear unmoist sky, must have breezy downs and fast-drying slopes underneath it; and from this extremity of the natural scale carries you along the retiring coast and underneath a sky full of vapour, elaborately wrought out, yet subordinate to all the rest, to the full glare of the declining sun, and the mysterious haze into which it is sinking, where all the natural interest reaches its climax and again terminates;—these and innumerable other merits, all more or less subtle, but equally faithful, we repeat, can only be faintly alluded to in words, and have a language of their own, like that of nature, untranslatable. The painting consists everywhere of the richest *impasto*, and is painted on very coarse canvas.

From Turner's natural style to the elaborate classicism of Camuccini's great work, *The Return of Regulus* (138), is a stride from one to the exactly opposite point of the artistical compass. In this gigantic production, which speaks everywhere of the greatest learning and study, traces are to be noticed of various schools, but more particularly that of Raphael Mengs, carried down through Angelica Kauffman to the eclectics of modern Italy. A glance at Camuccini's clouds, compared with those of Turner, is a contrast not to be endured for an instant—the one being as conventional and pedantic as the latter are the elaborate but faithful renderings of what they pretend to be; and if the two principles of representation be brought into rivalry, we need not doubt for a moment that the verdict of the world would be given in favour of the English artist. In its own sphere, the composition of the Italian picture must be thought too extensive, in many places bald and academical, only interesting in the group immediately round the female and child; still the feeling of the attempt is noble, as having achieved much, and aspiring to more, and as submitting in its highest efforts to the authority of the great masters of old. Whilst coming as it does from the centre of modern art, and the hand of the late President of the Academy at Rome, and thought worthy of transport from thence to St. Petersburg, and again to England, it forms one of the most remarkable, as it certainly is the largest, feature, in a gallery of no ordinary extent and interest.

It was stated in the last 'Gazette' that a sale of the pictures of the late Prince Paul of Wurtemberg had taken place at Paris. Amongst them was, it appears, a Murillo of undoubted authenticity, which only fetched 800 francs—32*l.* English. It is only a few weeks ago, it will be remembered, that upwards of 23,000*l.* were given in the same city for a picture by the same painter. Between these figures there is an immense difference; and it is clear that if the 23,000*l.* were not enormously too much, the 32*l.* was enormously too little. In either case we have a new proof of the extraordinary caprice and folly which occasionally influence the actions of very intelligent men. It is said that the purchaser has offered to present the painting to the Louvre, provided it be placed by the side of the 23,000*l.* one; but it is not likely the offer will be accepted, as the fulfilment of the condition would constitute a

bitter sarcasm on picture-fanciers in general, and on the authorities of the Louvre in particular.

Mr. George Baxter, the inventor of the art of printing in oil colours, is publishing a series of ten views of the finest statues and other objects of interest in the Crystal Palace of Hyde Park, under the title of *Baxter's Gems of the Great Exhibition*. Those which have appeared are beautiful specimens of art, and acceptable memorials of the objects represented. Mr. Baxter has received from the Emperor of Austria, for his invention, a gold medal, bestowed on literary or artistic merit.

MUSIC.

At this expiring period of the season, the announcement of a new opera, by no less a personage than H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, to be performed at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, was an event likely to cause some sensation in the musical world. To lists of noble and royal authors, by Walpole or others, the name of the Duke of Saxe Coburg may now well be added, for it is the first time that an opera by a sovereign prince has been performed on the English musical stage. The piece itself is not altogether a novelty, having appeared at Berlin, Vienna, and elsewhere, but the original German *libretto* is now Italianized, and presented in a style superior to previous performances. As a drama, "*Casilda*, a grand romantic opera, in four acts," as the announcements say, merits little praise, being neither very original nor attractive. The story is of a commonplace kind, with ordinary characters, and the language of the *libretto* is marked by little grace or power. But there is a romance about gipsy life, and especially about Spanish life and customs, which irresistibly influences an audience, especially when everything pertaining to the spectacle, the scenery, dresses, and decorations, were splendid and tasteful. These accessories of sense and imagination secured for the opera a better reception than either the plot or the music in themselves deserved. The opening scene is a gipsy camp near Seville, where men, women, and children are grouped together singing a lively chorus, a waltz air, in praise of gipsy life. *Casilda* (Madame Charton), *Alfonso* (Signor Calzolari), and *Gomez* (Signor Bassini), are the principal persons in the scene. This *Alfonso* was a Spanish nobleman, who, in consequence of inflicting what was supposed at the time to be a fatal wound on a rival lover, had fled and concealed himself among the gipsies. Here a love affair soon arose between *Alfonso* and *Casilda*, the beauty of the tribe, which was viewed with jealousy by *Gomez*, the gipsy chief. Meanwhile *Donna Anna*, the lady for whose sake *Don Alfonso* had killed *Don Rey*, had married the Governor of Seville, *Don Luigi*, an easy good-natured sort of a man, not much respected by *Anna*, for whom he seems to have no great affection. Meeting with *Casilda* he invites her to a ball, to which she assents, on condition of being accompanied by *Alfonso* and *Gomez*. At the ball, a recognition takes place between *Alfonso* and *Maria*, and the observation of this by *Casilda* is the part of the opera of most dramatic effect. The jealousy of *Casilda*, and the advantage taken of it by *Gomez*, with his successful scheming to get *Alfonso*, his rival, out of the way, are good points in the plot. *Alfonso*, on an accusation by *Gomez* of his intending to rob *Donna Anna*, is thrown into prison. *Anna* confesses to her husband her former attachment to the prisoner, and the governor, having no jealousy of one of whose attachment to *Casilda* striking proofs were known, visits him in prison, and there tells him that *Don Rey* was not killed, a relief to his mind which seems to be little required; and, in the end, *Alfonso* is happily united to *Casilda*, and *Gomez*, as a villain and unsuccessful lover, is disgraced. Such is the very ordinary matter of the *libretto*, the author of which is not announced. Of the music, the general character is pleasing mediocrity, presenting little to offend or to censure, and less to admire or to praise. Inventive genius is as rare in music as in poetry, and in saying that the royal composer lacks originality of invention, or

that depth of feeling which is akin to genius, it is a remark which belongs to all but a very few masters of composition. In *Casilda*, if we are not startled and delighted by any new ideas, there are some happy expressions of old ones, and the educated listener is throughout pleased with the mechanical correctness of composition, and the cleverness of orchestral treatment. Some passages are full of spirit, and likely to be popular, especially a gipsy chorus in the last act, beginning 'Sù sù, montiamo.' On the whole, the Duke of Saxe Coburg appears to us to combine correct knowledge with refined taste, but without sufficient depth of feeling or artistic skill to enable him to rank with first-rate composers. The opera had every advantage in its performance, the cast being of high efficiency, and the scenery and whole externals of the piece in admirable style. In *Casilda* Madame Charton displayed her powers of acting, which are of no common order, especially in the scenes of jealousy where the intimacy of *Alfonso* and *Anna* are observed. Madame de la Grange, as *Donna Anna*, had in some parts unusual scope for her wonderful vocalisation. In the grand aria di bravura at the opening of the second act, the audience were astonished by the flexibility of her tones. Calzolari, as *Don Alfonso*, displayed as much art as the part permitted him, as did Bassini and Susini in their parts. A sprightly ballet *divertissement*, with the bolero, in the last act, made an agreeable variety, and this, with the gipsy choruses, secured from the general audience plentiful applause, and helped to sustain a more favourable impression of the opera than was due either to the plot or the music as a whole.

Great preparations are being made for the Birmingham Musical Festival, which is to be held on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of September, in aid of the funds of the General Hospital. As usual, the Festival is under royal patronage, and while Lord Leigh is president, the nobility and gentry of the midland counties constitute a multitudinous vice-presidency of the committee of management. The principal vocalists engaged are, Madame Viardot Garcia, Madame Castellan, Miss Dolby, Mlle. Anna Zerr, Mlle. Bertrandi, Miss M. Williams, and Madame Clara Novello, Tamberlik, Lockey, Sims Reeves, Fornes, Weiss, Polonini, and Belletti. Among the solo performers are Messrs. Sainton, Piatti, and Bottesini. Herr Kuhe is chief pianist, and Mr. Simpson organist and chorus master, Mr. Costa conductor. The band and chorus are both of unusual strength, scarcely a name known in the musical world being absent from the list. The chorus contains above three hundred names, many of which are not known to us at Exeter Hall, and are doubtless the *élite* of the provincial voices. An outline of the performances has been announced, from which it appears how great a treat is in store for the lovers of the highest classical music. The Festival is to open on Tuesday with Mendelssohn's *Elijah*. On Wednesday, Haydn's *Creation*, and a posthumous oratorio of Mendelssohn (for the first time), *Christus*; also a motett by Dr. Wesley. Thursday and Friday are dedicated to Handel, the *Messiah* and *Samson*. On the evenings of the first three days concerts will be given, in which a variety of favourite pieces will be presented from the works of Spohr, Rossini, Beethoven, Mozart, Weber, Herold, and Mendelssohn. We have little doubt that the Festival will pass with the *éclat* and success merited by arrangements so admirable, and an object so excellent as the support of the Manchester Hospital. Although not on a scale so grand, it might be well to seek such periodical artistic aid to some of the London charities, in room of the city dinners, to the funds gathered at which they are now beholden.

A programme has been issued of the arrangements for the Norwich Musical Festival, which is to take place in St. Andrew's Hall on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th of September. Two new oratorios—the one, *Israel Restored*, by W. R. Bexfield, Doctor of Music; the other, *Jerusalem*, by H. H. Pierson,—will form a prominent feature in the festival, occupying the first two days, after a 'Festival

Anthem,' by Henry Leslie. Friday morning is devoted to the *Messiah*. Evening concerts will present variety of selections from the works of Spohr, Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, and others, with Mendelssohn's music to the *Midsummer Night's Dream*. Mesdames Viardot Garcia, Fiorentini, Misses Pyne, Dolby, and Alleyne, with Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lockey, Gardoni, Weiss, Belletti, are among the chief singers. Mr. Benedict is conductor, and the strength of the whole vocal and instrumental performers is about 400. The festival is to conclude with a ball, for which Labitzky's band is engaged.

The Scotch papers report the death of Mrs. Wilson, widow of the celebrated singer. Mr. Wilson's family at present reside in Edinburgh, where two of his daughters, who inherit the musical talent and taste of their father, are engaged in musical teaching, we hope with the success which their ability deserves.

THE DRAMA.

At the OLYMPIC THEATRE, a new comedy by Mr. Thomas Morton has been produced, with the title of *Sink or Swim*. The plot is founded on the desperate resolution of a lord and a merchant to commit suicide, but from opposite causes. The one burdened with a plethora of money and dying of ennui, the other overtaken by losses and reduced to beggary. The unhappy men meet at the bank of a river in the last agony of despair, but are not conscious of each other's presence, until they come in contact in making the fatal leap. Finding that a commutation of their griefs will bring happiness to both, they withdraw their watery determination, and walk home arm-in-arm; the lord takes the merchant's daughter to wife, and pays his losses, and all, as in the usual and proper course of such events, are made prosperous and happy. The acting of Mr. Farren, as *Adam Sterling*, the merchant, in this farcical trifle, was extremely truthful and touching, reminding us of the days of his former glory, but the *Lord Yawny* of Mr. Hoskins was conceived in error. The pathos and stern reality of the former stands out a vigorous portrait against the silly playing at drowning of the latter. But for this we should have had fewer misgivings of the absurdity of the plot. Mrs. Walter Lacy's impersonation of the merchant's daughter was graceful and natural, and Mr. Compton enacted the part of a gardener suddenly elevated to the peerage with pains and successful drollery.

The Anglo-American adventure at Drury-Lane has come suddenly to an end after an untimely season of five nights.

The Ambigu Theatre, at Paris, has re-opened its doors, with a grand *pièce de résistance* in the shape of a huge melodrama called *Berthe la Flamande*. Our Charles II. plays some of his licentious pranks in it; and English lords and ladies, commoners and varlets, do and say many of the extraordinary, extravagant, impossible, and incomprehensible things, which always characterise English folk in all French dramas. It is strongly marked, too, by that lofty contempt for history and common sense, and that sublime ignorance which Parisian dramatists invariably display in treating English subjects. Thus, amongst other things, they make Charles II., in virtue of his ecclesiastical authority as head of the church, dissolve a marriage as he is taking a walk in a garden! Jules Janin playfully challenges Charles Mathews, who is so shocked at the absurdities of French plays, to translate the piece. Nevertheless it does very well for the boulevards, and seems likely to have a run. Madame Guyon supports the principal character with a good deal of talent.

Mr. Ira Aldridge, the African Roscius, and an English tragedy company, have been performing for some time past at Brussels. They appear to have met with a fair degree of success. The Belgian critics pronounce Aldridge to be a great actor, and in particular they admire his natural personation of the dark-skinned Moor. They deem it becoming, also, to fall into raptures with Shakspeare, the

"sublime William," as they call him. One of them, however, painfully confesses that though "William" be a grand poet, the "declamation of his poetry by English actors is such a barbarous noise, that one would think it caused by the creaking of millstones."

Frederic Lemaitre commenced an engagement at the Variétés on Tuesday, in a new piece, called the *Roi des Drôles*. It is not necessary to say that both actor and piece were heartily applauded.

From some theatrical statistics just published in Paris, we perceive that that city possesses twenty-six theatres, that they are attended on an average by 20,000 people every night, and that one-fourth at least of the said spectators either do not pay at all for their places, or pay less than the regular price. The number of other places of public amusement is, it appears, 156, and their average daily receipt is 24,000 francs. The total sum received in Paris for public amusements, theatres included, is about 400,000*l.* annually.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Düsseldorf, August 5.

THIS proverbially dull town has thrown off its habitual torpidity, and what with flags, flowers, and trees, which decorate the streets in lavish profusion, and music of various kinds, it is difficult to realize the fact of being actually in Düsseldorf. The Germans certainly have the merit equally with the French of making a very serious and earnest business of pleasure preparations, and having made them, of entirely resigning themselves to the flood of joyousness which they have let loose.

The occasion of all the rejoicing and merry-making here is the assemblage of various German singing societies, numbering two thousand members, which proposed gathering on the first of August was duly notified in your paper. As many of these persons are in comparatively humble life, I was curious to know how their travelling and living expenses were defrayed. A committee, it appears, is formed, which, besides conducting the musical arrangements, undertakes to provide lodgings at private houses for such singers as cannot afford to go to hotels; and it is no uncommon circumstance for families to take in three or four mechanics during the festival. These 'Grosses Gesangsfests,' as they are called, have become an essential part of German life, and are as eagerly anticipated and as warmly welcomed as our horse-racing meetings are with us, and with it, it must be allowed, much more reason, for assuredly the former have a more elevating and beneficial influence than our 'Epsoms,' 'Goodwoods,' or 'Doncasters,' exercise on our town and rural population.

A very large building, some 300 feet long and 200 broad, reminding one in its shape of our Crystal Palace, but built of wood, was reared near the Hofgarten, to contain the singing societies and their monster audience, and the gardens around were laid out with all the appurtenances to refresh the hungry and thirsty multitude. The price of a reserved seat for the three days, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, was 7*s.* 6*d.*—about the price that would be charged in England for one performance. The proceedings commenced on Sunday, by the singing societies, twenty in number, marching in procession through the streets with banners and emblematic badges, preceded by excellent bands, to the Town-hall, where the ceremony was observed of drinking the wine of honour to the successful competitors of the past year. The music books were distributed to the societies, and they then proceeded to the Singing-hall. On arriving there, which was at five o'clock, I found the immense building almost entirely occupied, a few of the reserved seats alone being vacant. An elevated stage which ran across the upper part of the hall was backed by a curtain, painted by the Düsseldorf artists, with various allegorical musical devices, and at a flourish of trumpets this rose and disclosed the mighty band of singers, with their gay banners picturesquely grouped. A little in advance of them appeared the prizes for which they were about to contend. They consisted of seven silver

cups, the most costly 15*l.* in value, all elegant in form, and some of exquisite workmanship. Eleven societies sang the first day, each society singing twice. On the second day the remaining societies sang, and with few, very few exceptions, the precision attained was most remarkable. When mistakes occurred the audience were not slow in expressing their discontent, but they were vociferously enthusiastic in their applause when the singing was good. The first prize was awarded to the 'Concordia' Society of Bonn, a town long famous for its 'Männergesang Verein,' the second to the 'Polyhymnia' Society of Cologne, and the third to the Society of Neuss. Great cheering accompanied the presentation of these prizes, with waving of flags, and shouts of 'Lebewohl.' At the conclusion it was announced that a painting would be given to the society which sang the best comic song; eight societies competed, and truly droll were the imitations of animals, &c., brought in as accompaniments. I should tell you that on Sunday evening the singers marched through the town, which was brilliantly illuminated, each singer bearing a lamp set in coloured paper, and shaped like a tulip. The procession was headed by cresset bearers and excellent bands of music. The effect was admirable, and highly picturesque. But the great event was the "Grosses Vocal und Instrumental Concert," given on Tuesday evening, at which the united societies sang in chorus. Dr. Schumann, 'Kapellmeister,' of Mayence, and Dr. Knappe, of Düsseldorf, conducted the instrumental and vocal parts. The music selected was principally from the works of Beethoven, Spohr, and Mendelssohn.

Madame Schumann and Mademoiselle Wiech played Weber's variations from *Preciosa* in a brilliant manner. There could not have been less than three thousand persons present, and the entire music was performed in a manner seldom surpassed and rarely equalled. The choruses were quite glorious. Oh, that we had them in Exeter Hall! After the concert, which lasted from five till ten, a large portion of the audience went to a monster ball, which took place in a room of gigantic dimensions. The fourth and last day of this fête was devoted to an allegorical representation by *tableaux vivans*, emblematic of the alliance between music and painting—the Düsseldorf artists, musicians, and painters, uniting to carry out the idea. The scenes were admirably dressed, acted, and sung.

During the mornings the singing societies visited the Exhibition of Modern Pictures, and of Arts and Manufactures; the latter on a small scale, like our Exhibition last year. Many of the articles, and particularly those in iron and steel, appeared to me excellent. The inlaid iron work by Kratz and Hartkoff of Solingen, was exquisitely beautiful.

Schadow's large pictures of *Heaven, Hell*, and *Purgatory*, have been on view during the week, and have attracted numberless admirers. To me they savoured too much of the Düsseldorf school of painting, (of which he is master,) being hard and harsh.

I will conclude this letter by giving you a couple of verses from one of the songs sung by the Cologne Society, wishing sincerely that our great town populations would imitate these excellent German gatherings. The words were hailed with much applause. The song is entitled, 'A Greeting to those at the Düsseldorf Singing Festival'—

"Gegrüsst seid all ihr Sänger-Brüder,
Gegrüsst seid uns mit Herz und Hand;
Es klingt der Klang der frohen Lieder
Each Sängern hier aus jedem Land!
Es soll die Freundschaft uns umschlingen,
Gleich schönstem blumenreichen Kranz;
D'rum lasst die Lieder freudig Klingen,
Zum Preis und wahren Sieges-Glanz!"

"Seid Damen, Herren, die uns hören,
Die Schaar, die freundlich uns umringt,
Willkommen uns gleich Sänger-Chören!
Die Ihr das Fest verschönt, besingt.
Wir Allen frohe Lieder singen
Bis Gott uns nimmt der Töne Kraft;
Dann sei der Töne letztes Klingen:
Heil, Heil, der ganzen Sängerschaft!"

VIATOR.

VARIETIES.

Savings' Banks.—In 1830, the number of individual depositors was 412,217, and the amount of their deposits 13,507,565*l.* In November, 1849, the depositors were 1,065,031, and their deposits reached 26,671,903*l.* In November, 1850, the depositors were 1,092,581, and their deposits reached 27,198,503*l.* According to Mr. Scratchley, there were in 1849, 10,433 enrolled Friendly Societies, numbering 1,600,000 members, who subscribe an annual revenue of 2,800,000*l.*, and have accumulated a capital fund of 6,400,000*l.* There are also a vast number of unenrolled Societies. Of the Manchester Unity there are 4,000 Societies, with 264,000 members, who subscribe 400,000*l.* a year. In addition to these there are the unenrolled Foresters, Druids, &c. &c. The total is taken at 33,233 Societies, with 3,052,000 members, who subscribe 4,980,000*l.* a year, and have a capital fund of 11,360,000*l.* The whole adult male population of the United Kingdom may be taken at about 7,000,000; nearly one half of these, therefore, without distinction of rich and poor, are actually members of some of these Societies.

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Age.	For One Year.	For Seven Years.	Annual Pre- mium for the whole of Life, without Profits.	Annual Pre- mium for the whole of Life, with Profits.
15	£ s. d. 0 14 9	£ s. d. 0 16 6	£ s. d. 1 9 10	£ s. d. 1 15 2
20	0 17 7	0 19 7	1 13 11	1 19 5
25	1 1 1	1 3 0	1 18 7	2 4 3
30	1 4 4	1 6 7	2 3 11	2 9 9
35	1 8 2	1 10 6	2 10 6	2 16 6
40	1 12 0	1 14 2	2 18 3	3 4 5
45	1 15 9	2 0 5	3 9 3	3 15 7
50	2 4 6	2 10 4	4 3 3	4 9 9
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60	3 11 0	4 5 11	6 5 6	6 12 6

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PROFITS.—The whole are divisible among the Assured, on a
principle at once safe, equitable, and favourable to good Lives—
the surplus being reserved for those Members whose Premiums,
with accumulated interest, amount to the sums in their Policies;
in other words, for those by whose longer contributions alone it
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Annual Premium to secure £100, with Profits, at Death:—

Age 20	25	30	35	40	45	50
£1 15 8	1 18 0	2 1 6	2 6 10	2 14 9	3 5 9	4 1 7

Or the Premiums may be made to cease after a limited number
of payments. Those payable during 21 years only will be found
nearly the same as most participating offices require for the whole
of life.

PROGRESS.—Since the Institution of the Society in 1837, up-
wards of 5670 Policies have been issued, covering assurances
amounting to nearly Two Millions and a Half. The whole affairs
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GEORGE GRANT, Resident Secretary.

ADDRESS.—It is seldom that LIFE ASSURANCE
sufficiently answers its real intention. It is, for the most
part, effected at very great cost. Mutual Societies frequently
inflict all the penalties of the trading companies; they often hold
up the number of lapsed policies as a source of gain, instead of
regarding them as an evidence of the poverty of their less fortunate
brother assurers, deprived of all help when most needed.

It would be an interesting, though sad employment, to trace the
policies irretrievably lost, and the amount of money fruitlessly
spent in the unsuccessful attempts of the struggling to provide
for their families by Life Assurance. From such misfortunes
doubts arise as to the real advantages of Life Assurance, and blame
falls upon the principle which should attach only to the practice.

The LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY is founded on sound and equitable
principles. It will not be borne down by preliminary ex-
penses. It is a purely Mutual body of Life Assurers, whose
business is managed at the least practicable cost; the premiums
accumulate for their real object, and are not spent (as too
frequently happens) in very large amounts in conducting the
business. NEITHER ACCIDENT NOR INABILITY DEPRIVE THE AS-
SURED OF THEIR EQUITABLE SHARE OF THE PAYMENTS MADE BY
THEM. The Assured, the only parties interested, have ample
opportunity of supervising their own affairs. They will meet at
least quarterly to look into the general state of the Society, and
to control the expenditure in salaries and other disbursements.

A very great check to the almost universal extension of Life
Assurance, is the fear that accident or want of means to continue
paying the premium may at any time deprive the policy-holder of
all benefit, or at the best (if he have the opportunity of surren-
dering the policy), of all but a scanty and arbitrary return. The
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, on
the non-payment of a premium, NO MATTER FROM WHAT CAUSE, at
once places on the Society's books, to the credit of the policy-
holder, a certain and specified reversionary sum, there to remain
till claimable by death; NO CIRCUMSTANCES WHATSOEVER TO NULLIFY
THIS AMOUNT; reasonable proof of the death, the production of the
policy, and the right to receive the money, being the only condi-
tions of payment. The amount is derived from the premiums
already paid, with compound interest thereon, lessened only by
the fair value of the incurred risk; it is tabulated, so that the
policy-holder at any time may know the amount claimable at
death, in the event of no further payment being made, and on ap-
plication it will be endorsed on the policy, or the policy will be
exchanged for a new one at the reduced amount. Further (during
life) a bonus will be added, at the next appropriation, on the sum
originally assured, and at each future quinquennial division due
additions will be made.

Any member desirous of obtaining a loan on his policy, or of
withdrawing altogether from the Society, can receive in cash the
value of this reversionary sum; the cash sum being also tabu-
lated, the person interested, without applying to the Office, can
from the tables ascertain the value of the policy, either for the
purpose of loan or surrender.

No more reasonable cause exists for forfeiture of sums paid into
a Life Assurance Office, than for withholding moneys placed with
a bank, assuming fair compensation is made for the risk of life
that the Life Assurance Office has borne.

The investments of the accumulating premiums are restricted
to securities legitimate for the funds of a Mutual Life Assurance
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To meet the requirements of the law, the Society has been
Registered under the Act of the 7th and 8th of her present
Majesty.

The Directors and Actuary of the LONDON AND PROVINCIAL
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY invite the co-operation of the
public and of gentlemen of position and influence, who are of
opinion that the principles of the Society, as affording solid and
permanent benefits to the Assured, merit their support.

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